FBIS DAILY REPORT
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GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY PAPER VIEWS CSCE PROSPECTS

LD201528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2001 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Feb (ADN)--"The Madrid meeting of the CSCE member states is currently in the decisive stage of its work," reports the latest edition of AUSSENPOLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ, published by the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The GDR and the other states of the socialist community are aware of their responsibility for the successful outcome of the meeting," states an article entitled "Madrid Meeting Must Be Concluded Successfully." The socialist countries are guided by the fact "that in view of the imperialist changeover from the policy of detente to the policy of confrontation, concrete results which promote in practical terms security and cooperation are more necessary than ever." Hence they are constructively working towards "ending the Madrid meeting with results which contribute towards the stabilization of political detente and the bringing about of military detente in Europe."

In contrast to the NATO arms drive, and the nonratification of SALT II by the United States, in contrast to the Brussels missile decision and the attempts to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe, the socialist states advocate that "a resolution be adopted at the Madrid meeting on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe." The proposal by Poland to agree in Madrid on a flexible mandate concerning the convening of such an all-European conference shows the way, the paper writes.

The socialist states are of the opinion that agreement on confidence-building measures would create favorable conditions for dealing with and accepting concrete initiatives to lessen military confrontation, to dilute the concentration and reduce the number of armed forces and arms that should take place during the second stage of such an all-European disarmament conference. This proposal by the Warsaw Pact states, which also takes into account the consideration of other countries, has already become a "factor [illegible] European politics." AUSSENPOLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ mentions as examples the initiatives by Yugoslavia, Sweden, Austria, Finland and France presented in Madrid.

Differences between the concepts of the states of the Warsaw Pact and those of the aforementioned countries are no obstacle to achieving agreement in Madrid on a conference on military detente and disarmament. AUSSENPOLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ emphasizes: "The GDR and the other socialist states, in contrast to the United States and the other NATO states, do not make the convening of that conference dependent on any preconditions. They are--on the basis of strict adherence to the principle of equal security--willing to have a businesslike discussion of all considerations and proposals." The paper concludes: "An agreement to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would without doubt be the most important result of the Madrid meeting."

The paper further states that proceeding from the premise that the Helsinki Final Act is to be realized as a homogenous whole, the GDR and the other socialist states have presented nearly 50 proposals. Examples mentioned are the initiatives for the convening of an all-European energy congress, for the concluding of cultural agreements, for cooperation among youth organizations and the CSCE member states, and for work in the information sector.

ZHIVKOV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 21 FEB

AU211344 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Feb (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left for Moscow today. He leads a delegation of the CC of the BCP to attend the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The delegation includes: the member of Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov, the member of Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP Grisha Filipov, the Secretary of the CC of the BCP Dimitur Stanishev, the member of the CC of the BCP and Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR Dimitur Zhulev.

Leaders at Departure

AU211533 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev and Vladimir Bonev. The Soviet Embassy staff members led by Boris Poklad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR to Bulgaria, were also present.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU211513 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Boris Poklad, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in Bulgaria, has given a reception in Sofia in honor of the BCP delegation to the CPSU Congress in Moscow. The delegation's leader, Todor Zhivkov, and its members, Stanko Todorov, Grisha Filipov and Dimitur Stanishev, attended the reception.

PUBLIC CELEBRATES SOVIET ARMY DAY IN SOFIA

AU201725 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A festive meeting is being held at the Sofia People's Army Club tonight to celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Among those present at the meeting are the following officials: Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Ivan Mikhaylov; Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP committee; Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army's Main Political Administration; deputy ministers; Boris Poklad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in Sofia; Maj Gen Valeryi (Zanalov), army, navy and air attache of the USSR Armed Forces in Bulgaria; and military attaches from socialist countries.

LEADERS RECEIVE MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION IN SOFIA

AU201734 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Feb (BTA)--Mr Peko Takov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice-president of the State Council, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Mozambican Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received one after the other Mr Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the CC of the Frelimo party, chairman of the Mozambican side of the commission, and the experts accompanying him.

During the talks a review was made of the agreements reached during Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to Mozambique in 1978. A considerable headway was marked in the fulfillment of the programme for long-term economic cooperation between the two countries. Specific measures were also outlined for expanding and deepening the ties in the agriculture, the water resources and hydro-engineering, housing construction, forestry, health care and other spheres.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU211515 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Commission and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and also chairman of the Mozambique side of the Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During the talks it was emphasized that the cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique was developing well. Certain issues on expanding the cooperation between the two countries were also discussed.

Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council and also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the same commission, also attended the talks.

Dinner Held

AU212047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission for the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has given a dinner for Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and also chairman of the Mozambique side of the commission. Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Milko Balev also attended the dinner.

CYPRIOT JUSTICE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

AU211959 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Feb (BTA)--The seven-day official visit here of Mr Andreas Dhimitriadhis, minister of justice of Cyprus and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Democratic Party, has ended.

During his visit to Bulgaria Mr Dhimitriadhis was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers. "We reaffirmed the sincere wish of both Bulgaria and Cyprus to expand and strengthen relations. The Bulgarian prime minister confirmed the support the Bulgarian Government is rendering and will continue to render to the just solution to the Cyprus issue" Mr Andreas Dhimitriadhis told a BTA journalist prior to departure.

The Cyprus minister of justice and his Bulgarian counterpart, Mrs Svetla Daskalova, looked into the possibilities of deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Cyprus in the sphere of jurisdiction and legal defence and agreed on the signing of a legal aid agreement between the two countries.

The guest met also Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. He had talks with the chief prosecutor, Mr Kostadin Lyutov, with the president of the Supreme Court, Mr Angel Velev, with representatives of the Central Council of Lawyers and with the chairman of the Legislation Council with the State Council, Mr Yaroslav Radev.

HUSAK LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CONGRESS

LD221218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ, led by the general secretary of its Central Committee, President of the Republic Gustav Husak, flew from Prague to Moscow today. The delegation will attend the 26th CPSU Congress.

In the delegation are party Central Committee Presidium members; Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak; and Presidium candidate member and party Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes. In Moscow, they will be joined by Cestmir Lovetinsky, CPCZ Central Committee member and Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek and Josef Kempny, party Central Committee secretaries Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin, and other personages saw the delegation off at the airport.

The Czechoslovak delegation was welcomed at the Vnukov airport by Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Mikhail Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member; and other party representatives.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS POLISH TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

AU221620 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Feb 81 p 6

[Interview given by Polish trade union officials Stanislaw Cieniuch, Maciej Pacula and Zbigniew Zdanowicz to Jan Lipavsky and Miloslav Vitek, RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondents: "We Talk to Representatives of Polish Trade Unions; 'We Are Class Trade Unions'"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] As of last year, the breakup of the united trade union movement in Poland had become a fact. At present three trade union groups or organizations are operating in the Polish People's Republic [PPR]. The first one consists of the trade unions formerly concentrated around the Central Trade Union Council (CRZZ). These trade unions are the successors of the trade union movement which can look back on a more than century-old tradition in Poland. The second organization came into being on an initiative coming from outside the country, and it appropriated the name "Solidarity." A third, and the smallest, group is the so-called Autonomous Trade Unions; in principle they are also trade unions that had split from the former united trade unions, and later from "Solidarity."

The trade unions and the coordinating commission which represents them to the outside underwent a hard test for existence. Although there have been numerous attempts at liquidating them, they have found sufficient strength and trust among the working people's masses, which did not want to accept the political adventurism of certain "Solidarity" bosses.

In order to get to know the standpoints and opinions of the trade unions in greater detail, we met for a talk with Stanislaw Cieniuch, executive secretary of the trade unions' coordinating commission; Maciej Pacula, head of the social research center attached to the coordinating commission; and Zbigniew Zdanowicz, Secretariat member of the Main Administration of the Trade Union of Communications Workers.

[Question] What is your trade unions' attitude toward the world trade union movement?

[Answer] Cieniuch: We are class trade unions and follow up, above all, the rich tradition and achievements of the Polish workers revolutionary trade union movement. This is the decisive directive for our relationship with the entire international trade union movement.

In other words, our organizations are and will remain WFTU members, whereby we attribute special significance to cooperation with the fraternal trade unions in the socialist states. At the same time, we maintain contacts with all trade unions in Europe and the world which want to cooperate and exchange experience.

[Question] What is your stand with regard to the three streams in the Polish trade union movement? Or rather, your stand with regard to the broken trade union movement in the PPR?

[Answer] Pacula: The main thing I want to say is that the interests of the workers class, of all working people are indivisible, even though various group interests do exist, according to professions and so forth. Nevertheless these interests are indivisible; this is our viewpoint on the question you are asking.

[Question] What kind of people, that is people of which political orientation, have remained in your trade unions?

[Answer] Pacula: Primarily people who did not succumb to the wave of emotions and who have been capable of a critical and businesslike appraisal both of the shortcomings and successes of our trade unions, in which they were and are even now organized.

[Question] You speak of shortcomings in your trade unions' activities; that is, of shortcomings in the period prior to August 1980. How do you see the rectification of these shortcomings?

[Answer] Pacula: It is possible to rectify former mistakes and shortcomings only on the basis of respect for the class nature of the trade union in a socialist state--and not otherwise.

[Question] From what you say, does it follow that you want to strive to rectify and normalize social and economic life only with the people you directly represent?

[Answer] Zdanowicz: Not at all. We want to achieve this aim with everybody who stands and works on the basis of the socialist system, and who wants to effect a true socialist renewal, regardless of what organization he belongs to. In fact, the Polish trade unionists cannot solve the existing problems and difficulties on their own. I will say outright: Our society can get out of this crisis only under the leadership of a strong Communist Party which consistently fulfills its leading role in society.

[Question] Do you want to say that your trade unions have only people who see the course of events in the correct, class-oriented light?

[Answer] Zdanowicz: I do not want to claim any such thing. We know that not only "Solidarity," but we ourselves have "vociferous" people; that not every member of our trade unions is already correctly oriented or always knows what it is all about. Herein lies our demanding political-educational task.

[Question] Then why do you think that certain people have adopted positions of damning everything positive that the Polish trade union movement has achieved?

[Answer] Cieniuch: First, this is a consequence of justified dissatisfaction with the mistakes and shortcomings in the trade union movement, whereby certain people have, so to speak, lost their bearings. Then, quite a few people have shifted to protest actions under the influence of emotions, instead of taking a firmer stand for constructively solving the crisis, instead of actively participating in this process of rectifying mistakes and shortcomings; and finally there are those who have somehow drifted apart....

Pacula: In the past period, many trade union activities were formal and separated from the true needs of the working people. Today we can feel the consequences of this.

[Question] From this it could follow that nothing good was done in the past period...

[Answer] Cieniuch: This is absolutely not so; our present difficulties are also the result of a much too ambitious program, which did not correspond to our country's possibilities.

[Question] Throughout the period since last August, we could witness how individual parts of "Solidarity" have been pushing for the realization of diverse demands by ultimatums. What about you?

[Answer] Zdanowicz: We were and will continue to be against the government's playing the role of a fireman and having to constantly put out new fires, instead of dealing with the entire conflagration. In these circumstances the realization of our own demands also becomes exceedingly difficult.

[Question] How did your trade unions receive the new government program, and thus also the premier's appeal for 90 days of calm and honest work?

[Answer] To this day our coordinating commission has not adopted an official stand; but as far as we know, our members in plants, and also the activists have received the premier's statement with great interest and understanding. We expect the government to constructively cooperate, in partnership, with all trade union organizations, while fully respecting the principles of equal rights. This is one of the basic conditions for stabilizing our social and economic life. We consider our government to be the government of the people.

Cieniuch: The program presented by the new premier contains a number of things for which we have been striving for a long time. It is a program aimed at stabilizing, consolidating the state and achieving the socialist renewal. Ending the strikes means enabling the government to accomplish the proposed program, which is also in keeping with our former demands and with the concept of our trade union activity. According to us, a strike is the very last thing. And in connection with this, I want to stress that the socialist state cannot be considered to be some private capitalist, as some people think.

[Question] How do you appraise the course and results of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum?

[Answer] Cieniuch: We have here new aspects in appraising the critical situation in our country and an indication of paths leading to stabilization.

Zdanowicz: Tell your people at home that the Polish working people's interests and aims are concurrent with the interests and aims of socialism and of the entire socialist community, as well as with the interests of all democratic progressive forces in the world. We are fully aware of this in our activity.

CORRESPONDENT ON NEW SOLIDARITY 'PROVOCATION'

LD201934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Frantisek Sojka, our Warsaw correspondent, informs us about yet another provocation by Walesa's trade unions:

The infamous slogan "arbeit macht frei," which during the war hung above the gates of Nazi concentration camps, is known by people all over the world. It is also well remembered here in Poland, where millions of people died in the death factories. It is therefore quite easy to understand the extent of public indignation, evoked by the 99th issue of the information bulletin published by the works organization of Walesa's trade unions in the port of Gydnia.

Its authors compared the situation in Polish factories to the situation in concentration camps, and in protecting the allegedly suppressed workers--who refuse to receive part of their pay for unexcused absence from work--they used the slogan "arbeit macht frei" in order to characterize the state of affairs allegedly reigning in the port of Gydnia. A resolute protest against this provocation was expressed by 27 party organizations that turned to the voivodship committee of the front of national unity and political and administrative organs. The PZPR organization in the port of Gydnia has appealed openly to Solidarity to dissociate itself from such provocatory Nazi slogans which poison the atmosphere and situation.

Today's TRYBUNA LUDU adds that the authors of the provocation are the same people who abuse the Polish national colors and the national emblem at any, even the least suitable, opportunity.

REAGAN'S ECONOMIC PLAN GEARED TO ARMAMENTS

LD202140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Petr Nemec commentary]

[Excerpt] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has presented his proposed economic and political plans to Congress. Petr Nemec speaks about the outcome of his address:

In the Anglo-Saxon world, Robin Hood is a parallel to Janosik. Robin Hood also took from the rich to give to the poor. U.S. economic commentators see a Robin Hood of our times even in Washington. He lives in the White House and his true name is Ronald Reagan. As far as his similarity with the legendary robber is concerned, it does exist; particularly in the courage with which the new President introduces his economic conceptions. As far as the results are concerned, they represent the opposite of Hood's: Ronald Reagan takes from the poor to give to the rich.

This unison of commentaries of Reagan's economic political aims is by no means exaggerated. As early as in his brief inauguration address on 20 January, Reagan openly indicated that he intends to be a powerful President--and powerful means rich in America. It is on these conditions that the economic future of the United States will be built. The United States is, and let us quote Ronald Reagan again, in the deepest economic crisis ever since the notorious depression of the thirties. Prior to assuming his post, Reagan said that he intends to save. The red pencil cuts in the budget of the union amounted to $50 billion of savings, an astronomical figure. Almost without exception it is the social programs that have been affected by the cuts. The contribution to the so-called food stamps--vouchers for beggars--by which a good one-fifth of Americans now live, has been reduced by $1.8 billion. The subsidy for school lunches for children from socially weak families has been cut by $1.5 billion. Less money will be spent on health care, education, sanitation, nature protection and so on. The red pen of the finance inquisitors of Reagan's cabinet has marked altogether 83 social programs.

Only one program has remained untouched: armaments. Not only has it remained untouched, it has been abundantly allocated. It will increase from this year's record arms budget of $158 billion to $250 billion in 1984. Cannons instead of butter. It is precisely this disproportionate increase of military expenditure which is the main reason for the foreign press' detailed analysis of the economic program of Reagan's cabinet. It is turning out that the economic program is fully subordinated to the hegemonistic aims of the United States. As early as today, skepticism is the mood in West Europe.

It is being justly expected that Washington will ask its NATO allies to make sacrifices--to cut social programs in favor of arms budgets. At the same time, and one has to stress this, not even experts in the United States or in West Europe consider the contents of Reagan's proposals to Congress as being particularly suitable for suppressing the economic ills of the United States which are, above all, stagnation of investments, a decrease in the number of labor opportunities, inflation, and up to 13 million unemployed.

CPCZ LEADERS VISIT BRNO INTERNATIONAL FOOD FAIR

LD202125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The Eighth Falima International Food Fair in Brno was visited today by Josef Korcak, Czech premier, and Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, both CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members. The exhibition was viewed also by Milos Jakes, candidate Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Jan Janik, Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee secretary.

OFFICIALS ATTEND DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCES

Representatives, Locations

LD211850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Further district and ward party conferences, an important part of the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress, continue today in 60 locations throughout the republic.

This Saturday, district and ward conferences are being attended by eminent party representatives. Members of the Central Committee Presidium are heading delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee at the following conferences: Comrade Peter Colotka at Levice; Karel Hoffmann at Bratislava-3; Vaclav Hula in Nymburk; Alois Indra in Banska Bystrica; Antonin Kapek in Prague-9; Josef Kempny in Pardubice; Josef Korcak in Brno-City; and Jozef Lenart in Povazska Bystrica.

Central Committee Presidium candidate member Miloslav Hruskovic is in Zvolen and Milos Jakes is in Gottwaldov.

CPCZ Central Committee secretaries are also leading delegations: Milulas Beno in Semtin; Jan Fojtik in Kolin; Josef Haman in Ostrava-City; and Jindrich Polednik in Zilina.

Central Committee Secretariat members are also heading delegations: Marie Kabrhelova in Prostejov and Olrich Svestka in Teplice.

The chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Miroslav Capka, leads the delegation in Olomouc.

Conference Issues

LD211844 Prague CTK in English 0659 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Feb (CETEKA)--District conferences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continue this weekend in 60 district capitals in all parts of the country, as events playing an important role (?mobilizing) party members and all working people for successful implementation of the program of further construction of an advanced socialist society.

Delegates review the work of district organizations of the party in carrying out the resolutions of the 15th party congress and the subsequent sessions of the Central Committee of the party.

The conferences are part of the preparations of the 16th Congress of the party which opens in Prague on April 6.

Special attention is being given at the conferences to economic questions, from political, economic and ideological viewpoints. The delegates are taking into consideration the impulses from the speech of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and president, made at the district conference in Kladno last weekend. It met with considerable response among the working people, and inspired the adoption of demanding criteria for the work of all citizens.

District conferences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continued today to evaluate the results of the policy of the party since its 15th congress, and (?centered) their attention mainly on analyses of the economic policy.

From many districts, reports are coming about the initiative of Czechoslovak hundreds of millions to the national economy in the form of savings achieved through inventions, improvements and other endeavour.

Antonin Kapek, member of the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, said in Prague the main task is consistent implementation of the complex of measures to improve the system of management of the national economy.

Presidium member Josef Kempny said in Pardubice, East Bohemia, that also in the present demanding conditions, it was possible to maintain the dynamic growth of the national economy. The Communist Party Central Committee draws the attention of all party organs and organizations to the economy. The main prerequisite of further development is intensification of the economy, which must be achieved in the whole cycle from research and development up to production and trade.

It is necessary to exert constant efforts to reduce consumption of fuels, energy and metals, and to produce the (?highest) possible quantities of products on a high technical level.

Also Central Committee Presidium member Vaclav Hula stressed the need of intensification and higher quality of production in his speech at the district conference in Nymburk in Central Bohemia.

Hula, Fojtik Speak

LD211904 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Today's debates at district and ward party conferences in 60 locations in our homeland confirm the high demands of assessing the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress resolution, the individual Central Committee sessions and of discussing new tasks of building an advanced socialist society.

The debate at the Nymburk District party conference was addressed by Vaclav Hula, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and member of its Presidium. He rated highly the increase of labor activity in industry and agriculture and also the fact that productivity has become the main factor in the economic development of the district. He pointed to the tasks of our economy in the coming period, during which we must secure the chief increments of production by means of intensification of effort and improved quality. Comrade Vaclav Hula also said that by strengthening the leading role of the party in fulfilling social tasks, party members have created good conditions for securing this aim.

Jan Eojtik, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation at the Kolin District party conference and Central Committee secretary said that in further work, stress must be laid particularly on mobilization of immediate domestic reserves. It will be necessary therefore to struggle even more resolutely with set ways of thinking--the thinking which got used to uneconomic methods, to security without risks; to the fact that if tasks change their adoption will, as a rule, be determined by additional investments and labor resources.

Leading cadres, beginning with foremen, will have to be assessed not according to how they avoid unpleasant situations but according to how they combat them, said Comrade Jan Fojtik at today's debate at the Kolin District party conference.

Haman in Ostrava

LD212235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Increasing the level of ideological work and organizational activity and providing consistent control in the economic sphere were the main points of the deliberations of the participants in the Ostrava party conference today. The working people of the North Moravian capital contribute 65 percent of the coke produced in Czechoslovakia. Their metallurgical plants produce almost one half of the pig iron and 40 percent of the steel. The five mining enterprises extract one quarter of the total volume of coal.

Josef Haman, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, secretary of the party Central Committee, thanked Ostrava residents for the development of labor initiative and for the results which they contributed toward implementing the conclusions of the 15th party congress. At today's conference of the city party organization he praised the dedication of the miners and metallurgists, engineers and workers of other branches. He also talked about the main political and economic objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Comrade Josef Haman stressed that the new conditions will make higher demands on all people regardless of their degree of responsibility.

Korcak, Jakes Speak

LD212256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The characteristic feature of the debates at today's district and ward party conferences was honesty and high demands in assessing the results achieved as well as in seeking paths toward fulfilling the present social tasks.

The Brno City party conference was addressed by Josef Korcak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and Presidium member, and Czech premier. When defining the present tasks of communists in fulfilling the party's economic policy, he said that the character of the economic conditions will continue to be reviewed. He designated diversified economies, with all kinds of materials, energy and raw materials, labor forces, the deepening of international economic cooperation, and the division of labor within the CEMA countries as being the most decisive reserves in the growth of production in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Comrade Korcak also stressed that even Brno's developed engineering industry must contribute a decisive share toward the development of export capabilities, particularly by increasing labor productivity in a more rapid implementation of scientific technological progress.

Milos Jakes, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, noted in his address at the Gottwaldov District party conference that despite the complex nature of the tasks, it was possible to fulfill in the past period the important conclusions of the party's 15th Congress. The evidence of this is seen, among other things, in the growth of social consumption by over 27 percent. The free-of-charge health care services, education and other social sphere services now reach annually about Kcs 9,000 per person. He stressed that the present path now requires considerably improved efficiency and quality in all work. This is the only way for us to make a valid contribution to competition in foreign markets, the only way for us to gain means for further improving the living standard of our people. It will be necessary to secure broader participation in socialist economic integration, especially, in implementing the long-term program of cooperation and specialization with the Soviet Union up to 1990.

Hruskovic in Zvolen

LD212348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary assessed in a debate at the district party conference in Zvolen the significant results in building Slovakia during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At the same time, he analyzed the results achieved in this district. He remarked that in some sections of the national economy the tasks have not been met at the level and the quality determined by the 15th party congress. Comrade Hruskovic stressed that it is necessary to devote increased attention to raising the efficiency and quality of all work, as well as in scientific technological development. This is also being called for by the demanding tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan when engineering, electronics and electrotechnical industries will have a decisive share in creating the national income.

Beno in Trencin

LD212350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Today's debate at the Trencin party conference was addressed by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee. He said that the first and foremost task of communists during the current period is creative application of the measures and application of all strengths to fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The overall trend of our development is favorable, Comrade Beno said. He noted, however, that despite this, the below average workers who have so far escaped without punishment, hiding behind the best ones and escaping criticism or reprimand, must be unmasked.

The economy and education will be the main sectors where in the coming years we must wage a struggle for improvement, stressed Comrade Mikulas Beno in concluding his address at the district party conference in Trencin.

Colotka in Levice

LD222226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised the contribution of Levice District to the implementation of the developmental intentions of the whole state.

In his contribution to the party conference in Levice, he stressed that very significant lines of technical production--including energy-producing machinery and equipment for the production of nuclear energy--are developing in Levice District. He said it is necessary to further develop agricultural production, improve management, increase expertise, discard old habits and utilize the results of agricultural sciences more widely.

Comrade Peter Colotka recalled that the fulfillment of the tasks in all areas depends, above all, on political awareness, the standard of expertness, organizational abilities, and the moral character of the managerial workers.

Indra in Banska Bystrica

LD222244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0630 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has recalled, in a discussion at a conference in Banska Bystrica, that the solution to some economic problems is to be sought above all in people.

For the communists it means the need for a purposeful political approach to education in the process of the fulfillment of economic tasks. Comrade Alois Indra paid particular attention to the issues of the socialist initiative of working people which is to be directed especially at the qualitative parameters in such a way that it may make the greatest possible contribution to our society.

Lenart: Improve Management

LD222300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The 2-day district and ward conferences of the party, held in 60 locations in the republic, ended with the adoption of resolutions today.

In the discussion of the reports delivered at the conferences, delegates emphasized that the results achieved to date must not lead to self-satisfaction because there are still reserves whose utilization depends on the further strengthening of discipline, improvement of managerial activity and enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of all work.

The discussion at the conference held in Povazska Bystrica was addressed by Jozef Lenart, head of the delegation of the party Central Committee, member of the Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He emphasized the significant contribution made by the district to the implementation of the tasks of the 15th party congress and the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and the creative and fruitful atmosphere of the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress. In connection with future tasks he pointed out that the national economy requires from enterprises a considerable change in the proportion of top products of first class quality. This, together with discipline, initiative, science and integration with the countries of the socialist community, above all the USSR, is now the foremost task of communists, economic, trade union and youth organization functionaries.

The key to success lies in achieving a fundamental change in the attitudes, methods and the entire quality of managerial work. The automation of production and introduction of robots, broader utilization of capacity electronics [vykonova elektronika] and microelectronics, amounts to a specific path toward ensuring high effectiveness and productivity of labor in the years to come, Comrade Lenart stressed.

BRIEFS

PROKOPEC IN ADEN--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] premier, has received visiting Czech Minister of Health Jaroslav Prokopec in Aden. Prokopec conveyed to his host a personal message from CSSR President Gustav Husak, and discussed with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the development of CSSR-PDRY cooperation in various spheres, but especially in health care. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

MINISTER IN FRG--Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications, arrived on 16 February in the FRG for a 5-day official visit. At the invitation of FRG Minister K. Gscheidle, he will acquaint himself with the problems of long-distance communications in the FRG, and discuss the development of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of communications. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 81 p 7 AU]

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH USSR--Talks on bilateral cooperation in agriculture in 1981 between a delegation of the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food led by First Deputy Minister Emil Cakajda, and a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture led by Deputy Minister Anatoliy Pomortsev, opened in Nitra on 17 February. Among the subjects to be discussed is the cultivation of new, highly productive wheat and barley varieties and their speedy introduction in practice. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

LEADERS ADDRESS PARTY BEZIRK CONFERENCES

Honecker at Berlin

AU190930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Feb 81 pp 3-4

["From" SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker's concluding speech at the Berlin SED Bezirk delegates conference on 15 February in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades, permit me to convey to you, the bezirk delegates conference, and to all communists of the GDR capital the most cordial fraternal militant greetings of our party's Central Committee. (prolonged strong applause) The Central Committee delegation has followed your discussions with strong interest. They have confirmed that our capital's communists are going about solving the tasks of the 1980's with justified pride in what has been achieved, in a businesslike and constructive manner, full of militant spirit and energy.

In discussions, 19 comrades have taken a stance on the bezirk leadership report delivered by Comrade Naumann. Their statements have supplemented and enriched the report through valuable experiences and suggestions. Taking an overview of the discussion on the bezirk leadership report, one can say that Comrades Anita Haeussler, Gerhard Voss, Guenter Seifert, Evelyn Richter, Alfred Dellheim, Prof Dr Werner Scheler, Uta Thomae, Harry Franke, Erhard Krack, Holger Wersig, Guenter Goerlich, Regina Jaekel, Prof Dr Dieter Klein, Ernst Heinz, Irma Hemmerlein, Dieter Eichstaedt, Richard Popluschnik, Dr Frank Tittmann, Gerald Hake and the delegations of the FDJ, the athletes, pioneers, and the society for sports and technology have spoken for the entire bezirk organization. (strong applause) Your conference has been on a high political level and constituted in the best sense of the word a creative, constructive working discussion. We can rightly say that the Berlin party organization is tackling the tasks of the 1980's with a clear course, that it stands in the front rank of our party in the struggle for a good preparation for the 10th party congress. (prolonged applause)

We Have Made Good Headway on the Path of the Ninth Party Congress

The results achieved in developing our capital, Berlin, during the past 5 years occupy a worthy place in the overall balance sheet of our socialist GDR. This balance sheet shows that we have made good headway on the course of the unity of economic and social policy since the ninth party congress.

In all walks of life we have been able to make important progress in shaping the developed socialist society. The material and cultural living standard of the people has again increased. For the benefit of the people our country's economic capacity has been further increased. Thus, we have further strengthened our socialist GDR, which occupies a worthy place at the side of the Soviet Union in the community of socialist countries in the struggle for peace and socialism. (lasting, strong applause)

What all this means becomes all the more impressively visible if we take into consideration that in these same years the situation of capitalism became more and more critical. Alone, the figure of far more than 23 million jobless in the developed capitalist countries speaks for itself. In our country, however, social security and safety have further developed. Everyone is experiencing constant social progress. Here the great advantages of socialism are evident, here the great superiority of socialism over capitalism is showing.

We are making use of the advantages of socialism by the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, by the diligent work of our people, the efforts and the initiatives of our working people, who day after day score very good results in socialist competition. Through hard work favorable prerequisites have also been created for implementing our great projects speedily and with good results in the 1980's.

This also determines the rhythm of life in Berlin. The party organization, the workers class and all working people of our capital have spared no effort and, as the delegates conference has shown, have achieved splendid working results. For this, I convey to Berliners, to all comrades, the most cordial thanks of our party's Central Committee. (prolonged, strong applause)

Dear comrades, the 10th SED Congress will determine the domestic and foreign policy for the first half of this decade in line with our party program. Year after year the requirements will be higher, and they will not be easy to meet. But then, our struggle has never been easy. Since the establishment of the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil, the GDR, we have had to face quite a few tests, and we have stood these tests. (stormy applause)

Recently we were able to watch on television the film about the youth of Karl Marx, the friendship between Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that developed in the struggle for a new world. It fills us with great joy that their world-changing ideas are also becoming a tangible reality in their country of birth. This is the historical achievement of the workers class under the leadership of our party. In this way we are shaping the developed socialist society and thus creating the gradual transition to communism. All this is being done for the benefit of the people. This is what we live, work and struggle for.

Dear comrades, as we all know the international situation has become exacerbated through the confrontation course of powerful circles of imperialism, especially the United States. It continues to be complicated and involves serious dangers. This is the fault of those who are seeking profits through intensified armament and want to bury detente because it never fitted into their concept from the very beginning. This is evidenced by the 1978 long-term program of NATO, by the 1979 Brussels missile decision, the nonratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States and the so-called new nuclear strategy of the United States. Last but not least it is evidenced by the U.S. intention to produce the neutron weapon after all, and to deploy it in West Europe.

Imperialism Threatens the Existence of All Mankind

Here it turns out that imperialism, which resists the progress of mankind, at the same time undermines peace. Not only does it build up more and more arms stockpiles, declare half the world as its "sphere of interest" against the will and interests of the people--as is done by the United States--and fan the tensions and hotbeds of conflict in various regions of the world, but it also makes no bones about the fact that it is ready if necessary to unleash a nuclear inferno. Thus it is ultimately threatening the existence of all mankind.

However, in the world that has changed in favor of socialism it is reaching the limits of its power. It is primarily the strength and international influence of the Soviet Union as well as our entire community which imposes these limitations on imperialism. The national and social liberation movement of the peoples has experienced a tremendous upswing.

The ranks of the anti-imperialist fighters have increased both in terms of numerical strength and activity. Thus, the struggle for the cause of peace is being waged today from a vastly better position than only a few decades ago. Last but not least it is of great importance that even in capitalist countries more and more forces are beginning to become active for the cause of peace, including such politicians in the governments of these countries who think realistically and understand that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Pan-Germanist Slogan Spouters Who Only Care for Their Wallets

Yes, dear comrades, we--Berlin communists, young or old--are giving top priority to the vital questions of our people in our activities. We are determined to successfully continue the work of Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and Walter Ulbricht in the spirit of the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin. No one can stop us from doing so. And if today certain people in the West are spouting pan-Germanist slogans pretending that the unification of the two German states was closer to their heart than their wallet, then we would like to tell them: Beware! Some day socialism will knock at your door, too, (strong applause) and when the day comes for the FRG working people to tackle the socialist transformation of the FRG, then the question of the unification of both German states will present itself in a completely new light. (strong applause) And there should hardly be any doubt as to how we will decide then. (long-lasting, strong applause)

Why We Have Every Reason To Be Optimistic

We are taking the complicated nature of the international situation fully into consideration, but we are optimistic. This is in line with the nature of our world outlook, our convictions as communists. We have every reason for it, because the strength and consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact countries in the past few years and decades has succeeded in achieving a noticeable stabilization of peace. As a result, Europe is experiencing the longest period of peace of the century. We communists regard it as our highest ideal to banish war forever from the life of the peoples, and to this end we will continue to devote all our energy. (strong applause)

What is most urgently needed is to halt the arms race and to implement concrete measures for arms limitation and disarmament. The GDR is making its constructive contribution in accordance with the basic line agreed upon by the Warsaw Pact participating states. To this end, we are utilizing the greater possibilities that have resulted for our state from its worldwide recognition under international law--indeed we maintain diplomatic relations with 131 countries--and the consolidation of its international position. The GDR is proving itself a main pillar of peace in Europe. This imposes on it at the same time a great responsibility which it will always live up to.

Comrades, it is also in the light of this responsibility that we see the shaping of our relations with the other German state, the FRG. These relations are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Consequently, there can only be such relations as are customary under international law between two sovereign states that are completely independent of one another. This requires the full respect for borders and for territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs. There is no other way.

What Can Benefit the Further Normalization of GDR-FRG Relations?

Burdens and setbacks in GDR-FRG relations are caused by the fact that west of our state border there are still adherents to revanchist doctrines of the alleged "continued existence of the Third Reich within the frontiers of 1937." History has long ago dumped all this on the garbage heap. As a result of World War II and the postwar events two German states have developed, the GDR and the FRG. Our republic is pursuing the path of socialism, the FRG that of capitalism. Here we belong to the Warsaw Pact, over there they are incorporated into NATO. These are the realities from which one must proceed. Then one will arrive at the conclusions for a practical policy that permit a further normalization of relations. We are ready for appropriate steps. Anything else will merely be mock battles that are useless for interstate relations, for peace in Europe and for the life of its people.

It is probably not necessary to explain in more detail that the relations between the two German states do not remain unaffected by the exacerbation of the overall international situation. Primarily it is clear what obstacles result for their further normalization from the intensified escalation of NATO's armament. But if Europe is to live in peace, if its peaceful future is to be ensured, then the relations between the two German states is a weighty factor. Hence we continue to endeavor to shape the relations between the GDR and the FRG, in line with the coordinated foreign policy of our socialist community, in such a way that they at the same time serve the higher interest of safeguarding peace. For only in peace can happiness and prosperity of the peoples develop.

Militant Community With the USSR

Dear comrades, we have constantly deepened and expanded the alliance and the militant community with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. This unbreakable alliance is and will always remain the foundation of the stable, successful development of the GDR. Hence, the strengthening of our friendship and cooperation comes first and foremost in our foreign policy. (strong applause)

Soon the 26th CPSU Congress will begin its discussions in Moscow. This is a great event in the life of the Soviet people, of the socialist community and of all progressive mankind. Even now it can be said that this party congress will exert a tremendous influence on the world, on the decisive processes of our era. The builders of communism in Lenin's country have set for themselves new goals in order to augment the gigantic potential of the Soviet Union for the benefit of its people. And another thing is certain: the 26th CPSU Congress will provide a tremendous impetus for the struggle for peace.

The strengthening of socialism and the struggle for peace are inseparably linked. The greater the political stability of our worker-peasant state, the higher the dynamics of its national economy, the better the GDR will be able to fulfill its foreign policy tasks. Thus our peace policy is directly linked with domestic policy goals, indeed with the daily work of every citizen.

Dear comrades, our party is marching forward to its 10th party congress more uniformly and with more tightly closed ranks than ever before.

It has been worthwhile for our Central Committee to adopt in a timely fashion the necessary decisions so as to combine the preparation for this important event with a comprehensive upswing of the people's initiative. Thus in 1980 the highest overall national output ever was achieved. The economic plan for industrial goods production was far overfulfilled, by 2.5 day's production.

When the Central Committee in May last year adopted the decision to convene the 10th party congress, we declared at the same time that our party, based on growing economic achievements, is purposefully continuing the course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy. In so doing, we let ourselves be guided by our party program. This clear-cut attitude and definition of our policy has evoked a strong response throughout our people.

New Important Prerequisites Have Been Established for our Further Course

Thus we were able to create new and important prerequisites for continuing our fundamental course. Primarily the 1980 results have shown the way to obtaining a high growth rate of material production with an essentially constant quantity of raw materials and fuels to ensure a further gradual raising of the people's material and cultural living standard. We will continue to pursue this path in the coming years, too.

This is absolutely essential not only for the dynamic progress of our economy but also for the further shaping of the developed socialist society altogether. We have prepared ourselves for these tasks for quite some time.

You will remember that at the 11th Central Committee session I declared in the Politburo report how important it is to draw more far-reaching conclusions from the objective changes resulting from the raw material situation, and to think over anew certain questions. No one will relieve us from the task of finding answers, solutions, alternatives to cope with these challenges. Basically, our aim is to achieve a new, higher level of productivity in the national economy.

Microelectronics and Robot Technology in All Sectors

Under these aspects it is necessary to implement the decisions that have been adopted for speeding up the development and application of microelectronics and robot technology, on machine tool building and the broader utilization of electronic data processing. All party organizations should focus essentially greater attention on these decisive questions. They concern not merely individual branches of the national economy but the entire society--from education through science to the work of the territorial organs.

We are very glad that in the capital great efforts have been made in the past few years to increase the self-production of rationalization means. In 1980 it rose to 354 percent of the 1975 figures. This rate is higher than the GDR average rate of 324 percent.

Many new things of fundamental importance have also surfaced in the capital of Berlin during the struggle for boosting labor productivity. I particularly refer to the fact that we are achieving 90 percent of the increase in labor productivity by applying science and technology. We are combining high growth rates of labor productivity with saving labor, thus enabling us to commission new production facilities for intensifying our national economy. This is the gist of the Schwedt initiative. We are certain that it will lead to new results everywhere.

To Take Our Bearings From the State of International Technology

It has also become evident that we are in a position to boost production and at the same time to cut specific power and raw material expenditures to an unparalleled extent. We are now benefiting from the fact that, in keeping with the decisions of the ninth party congress, we set up in good time new works which make possible--particularly in the chemical industry but also in the metallurgical, glass and ceramics industry--a high degree of refinement of raw material. The scientific lead was organized in important areas.

We have made decisions on management and planning that have decisively promoted the economical use of power and materials in the combines and enterprises.

To put it briefly: In this sense the higher refinement of power sources and raw materials is turning into a decisive basic orientation for the development of our national economy. In the future the growth of production and of the national income can no longer be based on using greater quantities of materials, but on more highly qualified labor. This is why we regard it as very valuable that the output of products with the "Q" quality mark has substantially and more rapidly increased in the capital's combines and enterprises than the overall industrial commodity output.

It also agrees with this basic concern that there is better-than-average growth in Berlin's electrical-electronics industry and machine-building output. That is where--as well as in the processing chemical industry and in light industry--it is important to transform the skill of the skilled workers, the knowledge of the researchers and engineers into maximum production results. This requires consistently taking one's bearing from the international state of science and technology, and in doing so, to think not only of today but of tomorrow.

How We Are Further Deepening the Intensification Process

We would like to particularly appeal to the scientists working in Berlin whose representatives have also spoken here at this conference, and have submitted to us additional selected proposals in this field. We already have many good proposals from them which serve the purpose of adjusting our national economy to a higher degree of production refinement. It is very profitable to continue this effort in order to achieve economically exploitable results in even shorter times.

Thus we are deepening the process of production intensification. This also implies even more drastically cutting production expenditures, reflected first and foremost in prime production costs. With the assistance of science and technology, and with new techniques, we will develop the material-technical base to enable the GDR's national economy to further develop dynamically. We are further carrying on the unity of economic and social policy on this basis.

More and more, the performance level and growth of our entire economy and its effectiveness must be determined by the most advanced achievements of science and technology. This is in accordance with the social development level in the GDR, and with its specific economic conditions. Only thus can we respond to the burdens, resulting from the changes on the world market and of the international situation in general, with higher labor productivity, and can increasingly better gratify the growing needs of society and of each individual in the coming years as well.

The Socialist Planned Economy Displays Its Superiority

In doing so, the socialist planned economy proves its far-reaching and superior possibilities. With these, we are able to successfully concentrate the forces of our people on the main development lines. Our most recent progress in developing the production and application of microelectronics or industrial robots visibly prove this. Only socialism has achieved combining scientific-technical progress with social security. As a result, science and technology become a matter of concern for the working people themselves. The central management of the main processes of scientific-technical progress more and more effectively combines with the initiative of the workers and cooperative farmers, scientists and technicians.

Comrades, it is in this spirit, by means of modern socialist management, that we are exploiting the possibilities of the large combines for developing the GDR's national economy. Almost to the day, it is 2 years now since I spoke at the conference of delegates to the Berlin party organization about the work of the combines. This work determines, and this is no exaggeration, how expeditiously and thoroughly economic opportunities are being exploited for strengthening the GDR. This involves questions fundamental to the present and future of our economy. Therefore it is absolutely correct, in my opinion, that the fact was pointed out in the report of the bezirk leadership, and in the discussion, that the effectiveness of our national economy should be enhanced by all combines and their enterprises increasing their performances up to the best standards.

Today, most of the combines in the capital have been consolidated. In the meantime, 17 combines have established their headquarters here and are responsible for production totalling M37.9 billion. They include such combines as the one for the processing of plastic and elastic materials with an industrial commodity output valued at more than M5.1 billion and a crew of 31,800 people, the Wilhelm Pieck Oberspree cable works with an industrial commodity output of M3.3 billion and a crew of 16,700 people, the Friedrich Ebert electrical appliance works with an industrial commodity output of M2.5 billion and 32,800 workers, and a furniture combine with an industrial commodity output of about M1 billion and a crew of 12,200 people.

By establishing combines, new conditions have ripened for the work of the party and state in managing the national economic processes, conditions that are being more and more increasingly taken into consideration. Systematically organized exchanges of experiences and performance comparisons within a national economic framework have proved to be particularly valuable. We shall continue this method purposefully.

Permit me yet another remark. As is well known, many references were made to the effect that paper costs for plan documents have steeply increased. Measures to redress this have been initiated. Thus the volume of reporting at the ministries and other central organs will decrease by 30 percent and at the local councils by more than 60 percent. There has been a decrease by 46-68 percent at some ministries. Thereby the prerequisites for good performances have not deteriorated but rather improved. Therefore we shall not stop at that.

In the Coming 5 Years: 100,000 Apartments in the Capital

Dear comrades, our capital has changed its appearance thoroughly in the past 5 years. Only evil-minded persons can deny this. At no time in this century have so many projects been built here as are being built now. Yes, Berlin has become even more beautiful since the ninth party congress. But time seems to fly. You must remember how at that time we stood in front of the model of Berlin's development. So many things have already become a reality. It can be seen here, at the center, in the most varied city districts up to Marzahn where more and more people are moving into new apartments. Soon Berliners can also take possession of the new leisure time sports center in Friedrichshain. This will take place even before our 10th party congress. (strong applause)

Hardly any area exists in Berlin where progress in the seventies is more clearly visible than in housing construction. From 1971 to 1975, 48,290 apartments were either built anew or modernized, and even that figure was much higher than previous figures. In the years 1976-80 this figure increased to 81,428 apartments. In the years 1981-85, the first time in such a period, 100,000 apartments will be created, 65,000 of which will be newly built and 35,000 modernized.

We shall have to step up even more the pace of housing construction in Berlin. We must modernize and renew old buildings. Each Berliner, each young married couple will have an apartment in the foreseeable future. The Berlin with obscure backyards, the environment which Heinrich Zille and Kaethe Kollwitz have illustrated so much to the point, will become a part of the past forever. (strong applause) But we shall always preserve the works of these significant artists in our hearts. They will remind us that our tasks always consist of serving the people's interests. (prolonged applause)

As the political, economic, and spiritual-cultural center of the GDR, Berlin has flourished further. Like the citizens of our capital, the many visitors from our country and from abroad are feeling this vigorous heartbeat of life. The Politburo decision of February 1976 about the "Tasks Related to the Development of the GDR Capital of Berlin in 1976-80" is being successfully implemented step by step. GDR citizens are proud of their capital.

In the report of the bezirk leadership, Comrade Konrad Naumann has drawn up an impressive balance sheet. It was written by Berlin's working people themselves with their outstanding achievements in implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress. It really is a great thing that the capital's enterprises produced an industrial commodity output in 1976-80 valued at M85.1 billion. This is M16.8 billion more than in the previous 5-year plan. In 1980 labor productivity was 26 percent higher than in 1975. The progress achieved becomes even more obvious if one computes the performances per work hour. They even increased by 30 percent in that period.

It is also evident in the most varied fields affecting you how economic results have resulted in further improvement of work and living conditions. Let us take the population's net monetary incomes. They increased by a good fifth in 1976-80. The retail trade turnover in 1980 was more than one-third higher, while we naturally are also aware of the fact that it is not only the Berliners but their guests, visitors from near and far, who have a share in this.

All Bezirke Are Making Their Contribution

The development of the capital is a task for the entire republic. All bezirke are making their contribution. As anyone knows, the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" is a particularly weighty factor. In September 1976 about 600 FDJ delegates began their work. In 1981, 13,000 FDJ members from other bezirke are working in the capital. In 1980, there were over 20,000 participants in the FDJ students' summer program. More and more completed youth projects, ranging from the buildings on Leipziger Strasse through the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Palace to such important institutions of urban infrastructure as the first development step of the Friedrichshagen waterworks testify to the energy, vocational skill and sense of responsibility of the youth.

Building workers from other bezirke and centrally administered building combines in the past 5-year plan period fulfilled building targets in a volume of nearly M5.2 billion. Thus 4,893 new apartments were built, as well as 36 supermarkets, 7 gymnasiums and 3 indoor swimming pools. Moreover, important projects of the industry, science and utility sectors were implemented.

With its good balance sheet, Berlin can confidently set about solving the tasks of the coming years. It is prepared to cope with high requirements, and this is what matters. In the future, we will have to continue to work intensively to further develop the GDR capital. Berlin is growing in every respect. This is reflected not only by the development in industry and construction, science and arts, but in the fact that the population of our capital has increased by about 10,000 annually since 1976, and is now 1,153,000.

Dear comrades, as you know, our party possesses a long-term program for the development of Berlin. In this program, the basic directions of future work are clearly mapped out. Berlin's development in the 1980's--we can say today with certainty--will again be characterized by an ensured, gradually rising material and cultural living standard of the people, by full employment and by a further flourishing of science and education, arts and culture.

Until 1985 the performance targets of Berlin's industry will be marked by a high growth rate of production and of its effectiveness. We proceed from the assumption that in this period industrial goods production will rise by 7-8 percent annually, on an average. That is certainly not small. The growth rate expected by the electrical engineering/electronics and the machine-building sectors will be even higher. Here we expect 8-10 percent annually.

The economic calculations proceed, among others, from the assumption that by 1985 1,200 industrial robots will be used in the capital and that thus additional manpower will be gained for other work.

To Optimally Utilize Berlin's Potential

It would be good if Berlin of all places were to find and implement exemplary solutions for combining science and production. This seems all the more likely because the great scientific potential which is concentrated here with you will further increase in these coming 5 years. Priority will be given to expanding the capacities of the Academy of Sciences in the fields of physics, electronics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, medicine and social sciences. We will thus use more than half the total investments by the Academy of Sciences in Berlin. What is necessary is to purposefully improve scientific basic research and utilize scientific potential more and more for intensifying production in industry and the building sector. At the same time, of course, the capacities of higher and vocational schools are developing, especially of the combines' own schools.

In short, what matters is to optimally utilize the important opportunities resulting from the concentration of such capable forces of science and production. It must also be said that we expect from Berlin's industry an important contribution to further improving the supply with industrial consumer goods. What we need from Berlin's industry is more products that are in high demand and, as befits it, more high-quality products.

A special responsibility for this rests with the bezirk-administered enterprises. In the capital, too, they are producing goods which the people like to buy, and for which there is a growing demand. Here it is necessary especially to mention the 1,000 little things [needed in everyday life] as well as spare parts.

To further improve the quality of management and planning of the bezirk-administered industry, the Central Committee Secretariat has decided to utilize the good experiences made with the centrally administered industry. Thus bezirk-administered combines will be established and made up of bezirk-administered industry enterprises. Here it is necessary to take into consideration the specific conditions that exist in those parts of industry controlled by the bezirk council. It has been ruled in principle that a further incorporation of bezirk-administered industrial enterprises into centrally administered combines is no longer permissible.

We are particularly expecting much progress regarding the rationalization of bezirk-administered industry. Here it is necessary to even more thoroughly utilize local opportunities. Quite a few machines which are no longer needed in centrally administered enterprises can still be quite useful there for mechanization.

The enterprises remain legally and economically independent within the framework of the bezirk-administered combines. This is what I would like to underscore. They carry on their own names, under which their products are well-known. No plans exist at all to perhaps incorporate artisan undertakings in such combines.

I would like to reaffirm that craftsmen as well as private artisans, retail traders and innkeepers have secure prospects under socialism. Naturally, we encourage the cooperative development of artisans. But we are also glad that so many private barbers, tailors, shoemakers and other craftsmen are helping to improve services to the population. The local state power organs must not permit any narrowmindedness in respect to them.

What Will Be Built Further and Modernized

Comrades, in the future we shall also make further socio-political progress possible through economic achievements. Thus the net monetary receipts of the population shall increase by some 20 percent in the coming 5-year period. I have already mentioned that the gist of our socio-political program, apartment construction, is being purposefully implemented right here in Berlin. Although the standard of housing construction in your city is high, it will rise by 23 percent in this 5-year period as compared with the 1976-80 period. As far as modernizing apartments is concerned, to which we are attaching great importance, it will even increase by 40 percent.

The main locations of new building projects will be Berlin-Marzahn, Hohenschoenhausen-North and Kaulsdorf-North. We will complete urban ensembles in the inner city area of Alexander Square, Spittelmarkt and Rathausstrasse. In addition, 1,500 owner-occupied houses are to be built.

It is a special obligation of all those involved in building to improve with the planned means the living conditions of as many people as possible. Therefore, it is important to cut costs of individual apartments, as was defined at the building conference and as was also expressed here in the discussion.

We are attaching great importance to modernizing apartments, primarily in the old building areas of the Prenzlauer Berg and Friedrichshain city wards. As was previously mentioned, this will comprise 35,000 apartments. In addition, 60,000 to 65,000 apartments shall be overhauled, particularly by repairing damages on the roofs and by carrying out other urgent construction. For this purpose the output of the building industry for apartment repairs in 1985 will be 42 percent higher than last year. Hence we have envisaged an above-average growth in building output for this purpose.

Against Frivolous Wielding of the Pickax

Nowhere must the age of a building be the sole reason for demolishing it. The stocks of existing buildings constitute a tremendous material and cultural national property that must be handled carefully. Its value in our republic now totals more than M450 billion and some M45 billion in our capital. More than one-quarter of the apartments were either built anew or modernized in the past 10 years since the eighth party congress. This percentage is even higher for schools and children's institutions.

Thus many new things have come into existence and many have sprung from earlier times. Naturally there are individual cases in which it is not worthwhile to preserve a building. But the rule must be to preserve existing things, to improve and use them. As is well known, clear-cut state regulations were laid down to counter the frivolous wielding of the pickax. They must be enforced everywhere.

The most important solutions to preserving and modernizing existing buildings have been worked out in the concept recently adopted by the Politburo for the development of high performance and efficiency of the kreis-administered building industry. It is also important to implement this concept in the building industry of Berlin's city wards with great self-initiative. It is indispensable at the same time for the Municipal Council, together with the pertinent building enterprises, to even more purposefully solve those problems which are connected with the envisaged modernization of apartments in the years 1981-1985.

To preserve existing things precisely in the traditional Berlin workers districts, to appropriately fit in new ones and to fashion them in new beauty for the people's well-being should be an incentive to creative achievements for the involved architects and builders collectives. Last but not least it is important to encourage the proven initiative of the citizens in the "join in" competition of the GDR's national front.

In doing so, it is important wherever people live and work to even more see to cleanliness and order. In general, I am for the entire party organization joining in to see to it that Berlin, the GDR capital, becomes the most beautiful and clean city of the GDR. (strong applause)

The Difference From Capitalism

We have resolved to solve the housing problem in the GDR as a social problem by 1990. In this, when we think at the same time of our stable rents, the priority allocation of apartments to workers' families, young married couples and to families with several children, the advantages of socialism become visible in all clarity.

Dear comrades, when planning the further growth of our capital we naturally must take into consideration a multitude of needs. Not in vain do we speak of a comprehensive housing construction. Improving housing conditions implies for us, for example, creating in the 1981-85 period 1,450-15,000 classrooms, 55-60 school gymnasiums, 11,300-11,400 slots in kindergartens, 6,470-7,820 slots in creches and 570 slots in homes of assistance to youths. All this also includes two new vocational schools with gymnasiums, 242-272 physicians' and dentists' slots. There will be 3,640 slots for labor veterans in homes for the elderly and in nursing homes.

Vital Infrastructure

Nobody will neglect what the technical infrastructure means for the living conditions of a city. In the coming 5-year period we want to expend M2.3 billion alone on building investments for developing the capital. The long-distance heating system will be enlarged and made more efficient through new plants. Thus, the first stage of rebuilding the Klingenberg heating power station will be concluded, as will be enlargement of the Lichtenberg heating power station and gradual construction of the Berlin north heating power station on the basis of brown coal. An interconnected heating system between the Lichtenberg and Klingenberg heating power stations is being set up.

The Friedrichshagen and Stolpe waterworks, in particular, are being reconstructed and enlarged to take into consideration requirements for drinking water supplies. The Falkenberg purification plant will be modernized and enlarged to meet environmental protection requirements, and the new north purification plant will be built. We want to further develop the telecommunications system, particularly the network of public pay phones.

Long and Short Distance Traffic Will Be Expanded

The rapid transit system will be complemented. The Marzahn-Ahrensfelde line will be completed. The first sector of the rapid transit railway on Berlin's outer circuit between Springpfuhl and Malchow will be built. We shall create the proper prerequisites in the inner city for denser traffic on major stretches of the rapid transit and underground railways. The streetcar system will continue switching to Tatra vehicles. Traffic lanes leading to the center will be expanded for the newly emerging residential areas.

But Berlin is also an important junction of national and international long-distance traffic. Central to the improvements envisaged in this respect is reconstruction of existing facilities of the eastern station and of the Schoenweide and Baumschulenweg stations. Expansion of Lichtenberg long-distance station and reconstruction of the Berlin-Schoenefeld railway station will be completed. With the electrification of the Berlin-Halle-Leipzig and Berlin-Dresden stretches and with its continuation to Rostock, the Berlin railway stations for long-distance traffic and for shunting services will be hooked up to the electrical power grid.

The trade system in the city center and in all city wards will be fashioned more efficiently. The program for establishing supermarkets will be continued. To name only a few things, the Leninallee department store will start operations in 1983.

Charite, Academy Square and Friedrichstadt Palace

The outer appearance of Berlin, its spiritual-cultural climate, will further gain attractiveness as a result of a multitude of building projects and of other measures. Thus the Schauspielhaus Theater on Academy Square is being reconstructed as a concert hall. The Friedrichstadt Palace is being built anew, as we have seen from the model.

Historical buildings on Academy Square and in the Spittelmarkt-Rathausstrasse area are being reconstructed or built anew. The Lustgarten will be restored or newly fashioned. The German theater and the Kammerspiele theater will be reconstructed. It also has been envisaged to reconstruct Museum Island and to refashion the entrance to the Pergamon Museum and to rebuild the Koellnischer Park.

The most important project in the health service remains the reconstruction and construction of the Charite clinic. In 1981 the first building stage with 1,000 beds and 24 operating theaters will be commissioned according to plan.

A New Stage of Berlin's Development

All these are great projects. When summing up all that is being built for the capital and its industry, its science and culture in this 5-year period, the tremendous sum of M17 billion results. You will agree with me that this simultaneously illustrates the high degree of responsibility of all those entrusted with expanding these means. The first half of the eighties will be a significant, new era in the development of Berlin, the capital of our GDR.

Dear comrades, your bezirk delegates conference affirms that the Berlin party organization is a combat-tested and experienced, firmly united and uniformly acting collective of communists. It will--and we are convinced of this--together with the workers class and with all working people of Berlin, even more beautifully fashion the future of our capital and will thus help to further strengthen our socialist GDR.

I wish you and all comrades, all Berliners best success for all this. (stormy applause)

Onward to the 10th congress of our SED! (protracted stormy applause. The delegates rise from their seats, cheer the SED, the Central Committee and its general secretary)

Naumann at Berlin

DW171427 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1811 GMT on 14 February carries the following recorded excerpt from a speech given by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the Berlin Bezirk SED delegates conference:

[Begin recording] "Comrades, the good balance sheet concerning developments in the GDR and its capital on the course based on the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and since the 13th Bezirk Delegates Conference underscores at the same time that our party possesses a true concept for insuring stable economic growth, a high level of labor productivity and effectiveness in the future as well, even under the changed conditions. The rapid acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the organic compound of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism as the decisive conditions for the successful intensification of social production are being shifted by the party and state leadership into the center of attention and activity of all those who bear responsibility in this respect.

"It is this strategy of our party for the further economic strengthening of the GDR national economy with which the Berlin party organization incorporates its efforts. These are the positions from which it jointly struggles together with all working people, first, to guarantee stability and the dynamics of the growth in economic performance in the enterprises of the capital and to produce a maximum contribution to the national income through greater effectiveness and quality of work, and second, [words indistinct] through the development and production of products in Berlin's industry on a high scientific-technical and economic level, by qualitatively improving the material-technical foundation of the GDR national economy and the consumer supply in keeping with prevalent demands, and by increasing exports. We will also be guided in the future by the great responsibility of Berlin's party organization for the national economy of our country.

"Comrade Erich Honecker expressly underscored at the 13th Bezirk Delegates Conference, and I quote: A significant influence emanates from Berlin on the development of performance of our country. This influence must even be increased in the future in a material form, in the form of top scientific-technical products and modern technologies, in the form of quality products for the people, our national economy and exports.

"Comrades, this is the responsibility we are facing. In 1981 ambitious tasks must be solved in the capital which will further enhance the economic potential of the GDR and which will help insure the people's material and cultural standard of living that has been achieved so far. We are struggling to achieve a situation where Berlin's industry at least meets the average growth rate of the corresponding industrial branch of the GDR when it comes to quantitative target figures for increased production, and to exceed that rate with respect to the quality standards." [end recording]

East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1832 GMT on 14 February carries the following excerpt from the Naumann speech at the Berlin Bezirk SED delegates conference:

[Begin recording] "Our republic is and remains a reliable pillar of socialism, of peace on our continent. All of us are aware of the great personal contribution of the general secretary of our party toward deepening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, as well as toward creating a stable peace in Europe. For this we thank Comrade Erich Honecker most cordially on behalf of all communists and working people of the capital. [applause]

"The decisions of our Central Committee have oriented us in good time toward taking the measures necessary for attaining the high level of output required under the changed conditions for continuing our course toward the main task in the economic and in social policy. [applause]" [end recording]

Axen at Cottbus

LD160034 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Feb 81

["Excerpts" from speech by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen at the Cottbus Bezirk delegates conference on 15 February--recorded]

[Text] Now allow me to make a few remarks about the international situation. The world political situation worsened in 1980 because of the confrontation politics of imperialism and in particular of the United States. The international class struggle is growing more critical because, on the one hand, the now open outbreak of cyclical crises in the main imperialist countries multiplies the effect of the general crisis and, on the other hand, the worldwide political development to the benefit of detente and of national and social liberation of peoples does not suit the aggressive forces of monopoly capitalism.

One must, in this respect, consider that the more aggressive the attacks of the United States and the other NATO powers become, the greater the increase in the activities of broad peace-loving forces in opposition to the Brussels missile decisions, the neutron bomb and the so-called modified U.S. nuclear strategy. This resistance has assumed new and greater dimensions in important NATO countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

The neutron bomb exposes particularly clearly the barbaric and cynical essence of imperialism and militarism. Even social democratic politicians like Egon Bahr years ago called the neutron bomb a madness, a perversion of human thought as such, rather a new and dangerous perversion of the thinking of the aggressive circles of imperialism, an abortion of the declining system of man's exploitation of man, which is at the same time a system of man's destruction of man.

Everyone who can think realistically recognizes that the most aggressive circles of the United States want to make Western Europe the scene of a nuclear conflict with true socialism, while they hide themselves, if all goes well, across the ocean. Europe, then, is to be the war zone. The United States, on the other hand, wants to be the war profiteer and, if possible, masters of the world.

The peoples say no and no again to this. The mass movement against the medium-range missiles and the neutron bomb is growing to be millions strong. The ever more open and brutal arms drive is opening the eyes of more and more people to the dangers created by NATO. More and more people understand the need to put a stop in good time to those who have an interest in armaments and to the warmongers.

Walde at Cottbus

LD151426 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Report from SED Bezirk delegate conference in Cottbus]

[Excerpt] This is City Hall in Cottbus, venue for the 14th Bezirk Delegate Conference in the coal and energy center of the republic. More than 800 delegates are attending the conference on the mandate of 96,200 communists in the 15 Bezirke between the Elbe and the Neisse, between Flaming and Oberlausitz. Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, is also present at the conference. The high point of the first day of the conference was the report of the bezirk executive read by Werner Walde, first secretary of the bezirk executive and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. In this report he outlined the current economic-political tasks.

[Begin Walde recording] The structure of our area as the main coal and energy producer in the GDR, the large deposits of domestic raw materials for the glass industry and the building industry, the monopoly of polyurethane production, and many other factors are to a large degree decisive as far as the economic and social prospects of the GDR are concerned. It is by no means immodest if we say the complex importance of the Cottbus Bezirk is increasing. It is a fact that places great responsibility on us.

None of this, however, reduces our specific responsibility for coal and energy. On the contrary, the necessary increased production of raw lignite in the GDR means that in 1985 at least 173.4 million tons must be mined by the Senftenberg lignite combine, and 195 million tons must be mined in 1990. For that purpose, the open pits at Cottbus Nord, Spreetal Nord-Ost, (Schelde-) Sued, Graebendorf, Seese Ost, Rechwalde, and Klettwitz Nord, are to be commissioned by 1985, and a further six open pits by 1990.

The increasing production of briquettes demands better utilization and re-equipping of the existing factories and building a new briquette factory at the Schwartze Pumpe gas combine.

Significant tasks for further development of the GDR gas industry, for more efficient production of coal products, and for the development of carbon chemistry, are to be undertaken by the gas combine.

The biggest increase in the output of electricity in the GDR during the 5-year plan will come from the Jaenschwalde powerplant.

The task of communists at the major building site is to ensure that testing in the first block begins as planned on 21 February this year, and that all further work is completed on schedule and to a high quality. [end recording]

One of the new open pits mentioned by Werner Walde in his report is Cottbus Nord. On the eve of the 10th party congress, on 10 April, the first lignite is due to be transferred from there to the nearby Jaenschwalde powerplant.

Sindermann at Halle

DW171538 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1848 GMT on 15 February carries the following recorded excerpt from the speech by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the Halle Bezirk SED Delegates Conference:

[Begin recording] "If we, the communists, did not exist in the world, there would be no strength for revolutionary changes in the world to ban the capitalist cycle of peace and war from the life of man. It is said that the tasks we are setting for ourselves are as ambitious as the tasks life sets for us.

Let us take the development of our national economy, the decisive field of struggle and the basis of the further development of our society. As you may have read yesterday, the special correspondent of the fraternal French newspaper L'HUMANITE, to which Comrade Erich Honecker gave an interview, has the impression that the German Democratic Republic has entered the age of microelectronics. That is correct, and it has been fully and completely confirmed by the discussion here.

It is not a matter of creating special plants for the production of robots, for example. No. Every plant regardless of the industrial branch must deal intensely with the application and production of this automation technology. You have solved important tasks in the field of science and technology together with Soviet partners. I will just name the joint development and implementation of high-pressure polyethylene installations of the polymer-60 type in the Soviet Union and in Leuna, the cooperation of the Halle Central Institute for Welding Technology with the (Padon) Institute in Kiev, the smelters' friendship of the Thale metallurgical plant and the Bitterfield chemical combine, the setting up of joint brigades of specialists to reduce material and energy consumption in the production of carbide and many more things.

The close ties with the Soviet Union, the country of the Great October, the country of Lenin, is the main idea of our party, because it is the connection with political and social progress of mankind's development as a whole. [applause] [end recording]

East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1823 GMT on 14 February 1981 carries the following excerpt from Sindermann's Halle speech:

[Begin recording] Our party is a part of the people and it serves the people. The more thorough and far-reaching the understanding of the masses is for the policy of our party, the greater will be their preparedness to implement the decisions of our party. That has clearly been seen in your work, particularly last year's. The continuous contact with the masses, the citizens of our state, is the first and most noble duty of every communist. [Words indistinct] continuous new impulses for setting realistic but ambitious aims, saving every communist from an erroneous assessment of the situation and inspiring him to outline the policy of our party and its Marxist-Leninist ideology in an understandable and convincing way. The party can rely in its mass work on the people's representations, elected by the people, as well as their organs. In the daily work of the people's representations with their voters, the working out and implementation of decisions [words indistinct] to the voters, and the state organ protects itself against bureaucracy and heartlessness vis-a-vis the problems and questions of the citizens.

Our socialist state is a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat and represents the interests of all the people. It demands initiatives by the citizens for the maintenance of their rights, and it acts persistently against all violations of socialist law.

I say this because this conference has demonstrated that the great revolutionary traditions of the workers class of your Bezirk are as vital as ever. The heirs of the Leuna-Kroellwitz, of the Mansfeld region, of Bitterfeld, of the city of Halle, the Saal Kreis and Geiseltal prove worthy of their fathers and ancestors in building a society which was the dream and the longing of the revolutionary proletarians of the March struggle, of the fighters against the Kapp putsch and the Black Reichswehr. They prove worthy of the fighters who have risen against fascism, giving their lives for the honor of the German workers class. That has been proven by this conference.

We congratulate you on that, and wish you many new successes in your work. Forward comrades, to the 10th party congress. [applause] [end recording]

Felfe at Halle

DW171514 [Editorial report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1840 GMT on 14 February 1981, reporting on the Halle Bezirk SED delegates conference, presents recorded excerpts from the progress report delivered to the delegates conference by Werner Felfe, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive Board. Felfe says:

[Begin recording] Never before in the history of our bezirk were the revolutionary potentials and energies of all working people aroused as they have been aroused preparatory to the 10th party congress. Even under aggravated conditions the policy of the eighth and ninth party congresses has been successfully continued, and we have implemented the main task step by step. The unity of economic and social policy has proved its worth.

"As our party has found, it is a vital matter for our national economy to reduce the specific input of material and energy. For our bezirk this means specifically that we adapt on a long-term basis to attaining greater increase rates in output with the same or just slightly increased material and energy input and, in part, even with a decrease in consumption. This further means for us that we refine to a greater degree and derive more high-grade products from the raw material available to us such as crude oil, natural gas and soft coal. [applause] [end recording]

East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1819 GMT on 14 February 1981 adds the following recorded portion of the Felfe report:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, our successful balance shows that we have created for ourselves good starting positions for implementing the 1981 national economic plan. What now matters to us is even greater targets. For the purpose of achieving a national economic growth beyond the level hitherto customary, we are posing the fighting task to attain this year an increase rate of 5.8 percent in industrial goods production with equal or only slightly increasing material and energy input rates.

What matters this year in our bezirk is to score an output in industrial goods production worth M68 billion. The great responsibility which our bezirk bears for the entire GDR national economy is illustrated by the fact that nearly 15 percent of the republic's industrial production is turned out in our bezirk. Thousands of work collectives and [word indistinct] of all combined and enterprises under the leadership of the communists have planned on exceeding the 1981 national economic plan by 1 percent and to score a plan lead of 1 day by the 10th party congress.

In this respect the enterprises and combines of the bezirk have made great efforts. Thus what comes to light more and more convincingly in all fields is the superiority of socialism which guarantees to all people a happy life and a safe future. This is why it is a true desire on our part to convey our cordial thanks from this bezirk delegates conference for their diligent work to all communists, the workers class, the LPG peasants, the intelligentsia, the working people, all people who loyally and selflessly implement the policy of our party in all fields through their revolutionary deeds. [applause] [end recording]

Mueckenberger at Schwerin

LD160922 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt from speech by Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED Central Party Control Commission, at the Schwerin Bezirk Delegates Conference on 15 February--recorded]

[Text] Under our party's leadership Schwerin Bezirk has changed its profile and importance for the benefit of its citizens. It has developed on an unprecedented scale. In 1980 its industry produced as much in 7 months as in the whole of 1970. Comrades, if we analyze these things, we see that all successes, past and future, in fulfilling our party program are bound up with the consistent application of the Leninist work style: in other words, fully guaranteeing the leading role of the party and its unity and cohesion in all departments of life, and continually deepening it. We never conceal the fact that we can deal with our tasks and consolidate our international position as the GDR only on the basis of our unassailable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, our attachment to the community of socialist states, CEMA and the Warsaw Defence Pact because through these alliances we are firmly linked to the communist future. This friendship and fighting fellowship, comrades, is and remains the stable foundation of the continued successful development of our worker-peasant state in the eighties. [applause]

Verner at Karl-Marx-Stadt

LD160924 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt from speech by SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Paul Verner at the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk delegates conference on 15 February--recorded]

[Text] The report and debate confirm that the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk party organization is alive to its responsibility for the strengthening of socialism in the GDR. Indeed the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, as the center of major sectors of industry, specifically the metal processing industry, electrical engineering and electronics, the consumer goods industry, with a large research potential and an advanced intensive agriculture, has to make a growing contribution to strengthening the material-technological base of our economy, supplies for the population and enhancing our republic's export capacity. It is of great importance for a rapid rise in economic performance if you set yourselves the task of attaining higher quality specification results than are scheduled.

This fighting spirit must be carried from this conference to all basic organizations and to all work teams. To direct efforts to making more of what we have, and to extract more from the available resources of material, time and machines is the demand of our time. New and exacting tasks are ahead. Higher summits must be scaled. To this end we are well equipped. In this spirit, dear comrades, go forward, with fresh deeds to the 10th SED Congress. [applause]

Mittag at Erfurt

LD160910 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt from speech by SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag at the Erfurt Bezirk Delegates Conference on 15 February--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, our party's timely analysis of emergent new conditions has been of the great importance for the development of our republic. At no time have these important issues been underrated, let alone taken lightly. That has been and remains above all because we are dealing with the policy of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy, formulated and adopted by our eighth congress. It has proved to be the most effective way of strengthening socialism and consolidating the power of the working class. What has been said here about housing construction, the development of supplies and services highlights the facts which bring home to every citizen that increased economic performance goes hand in hand with social benefits.

Moreover, everyone realizes that our party's word is kept. Thus an invaluable political fund of confidence accrues to our party. It is thus very important that all tasks in this sphere be performed systematically and that the party organization concentrate its attention on these questions. That applies equally to concern for the development of the education system, education of children and training at higher and specialized education colleges in the area. It is also true of work in the public health service, which has been referred to here with such a sense of responsibility, and the great work done by your bezirk's recreational services for the republic as a whole; of cultural work, of the efforts of writers and visual artist. All this adds up to a picture of a forward-looking society, performing great feats in science, industry and social services, dedicated to man's happiness, a life in peace and socialism.

Grueneberg at Neubrandenburg

DW171553 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1855 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts from speech by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Neubrandenburg Bezirk SED Delegates Conference--recorded]

[Text] The strengthening of the GDR and an effective contribution toward the safeguarding of peace are inseparably linked with the further dynamic growth of the economic potential of our country. The SED Central Committee at its 13th plenum reaffirmed the course of the further continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, also under the changed conditions.

A high and stable economic growth rate is and remains the inalienable basis for the further all-round strengthening of our socialist state. The report of the bezirk Executive Board correctly showed what great responsibility the Neubrandenburg Bezirk party organization has for the development of agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs sector of the bezirk. This was not only derived from the amount of agricultural and forestry production of the bezirk and its significance for the republic, but also from our party program and the economic strategy of our party for the eighties.

We deem the proper comprehension of this matter highly significant, because what matters here are fundamental problems of the alliance of the worker class with the class of the LPG peasants so as to effectively and rationally satisfy the food requirements of our society.

In the enterprises of industry, the construction and transport sectors, the LPG's and VEB's, and in the scientific institutes you can feel the optimism and zeal with which the workers, LPG peasants and all other working people face the tasks of this year's national economic plan. Especially the definite knowledge that the standard of living that has been achieved will be insured and is to be further enhanced in the coming years in harmony with the national economic options proves to be a decisive condition for insuring the new dimensions of the required economic performance increase.

What we need is vivid, convincing managerial work which will promote the initiative of the people. Any success, any headway, dear comrades, must be organized through purposeful political-ideological and economic organization work. [applause]

Neumann at Rostock

LD160920 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt from speech by Alfred Neumann, SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 14th Rostock Bezirk Delegates Conference on 15 February--recorded]

[Text] The fact that the bezirk Executive Board devoted its constant attention to raising the level of political leadership and organized the implementation of tasks in specific terms has been beneficial. It was right to place greater emphasis on the communist's personal responsibility for the full implementation of the tasks entrusted to him. It has enabled us to attain in the socialist competition results unprecedented on this scale. Rostock Bezirk undeniably carries a high political and economic responsibility in our worker-peasant state. To live up to it is an honor and a duty. We were always intent on taking account of international historical experience and the logic of the transition from capitalism to socialism. The development of Rostock Bezirk bears it out. Within the historically short span of only three and a half decades we radically transformed this formerly political backward and reactionary region of Pomerania and Macklenburg. We built modern industrial enterprises, are using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, created new port facilities, developed the building of ocean-going ships, ocean shipping and deep-sea fishing. It was from Rostock Bezirk in 1960 that fully cooperative farming began its triumphal progress throughout the GDR.

Hager at Gera

DW171603 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1833 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts from speech by SED Central Committee member Prof Kurt Hager, addressing the Gera Bezirk Delegates Conference--recorded]

[Text] In your bezirk a great part of microelectronics are being produced as well as other products of electrotechnology and electronics, and machine construction and scientific apparatuses. They bring a decisive influence to bear on the further increase of scientific-technical progress in our republic. Great parts of textile industry and other light industry branches, serving to supply of the population and exports, are located in the bezirk.

In line with the decisions of the party leadership and the government, from 1976 to 1980 some M10.7 billion have been invested in Gera Bezirk, with 58 percent of it in the industry. This results in the high responsibility of your bezirk for the development of our economy and for high achievements in science and technology.

I welcome the fact that your bezirk delegates conference has strongly supported faster scientific-technical progress. Numerous constructive tasks have been set in order to purposefully master a further increase of economic achievements. Leadership activity and party control must be fully concentrated on that.

It is a matter of organizing the scientific-technical potential in combines and plants in such a way that success will be achieved in a short time in close cooperation with the installations [words indistinct] which will lead to a visible increase in the quality of the products and the technological level of production. The main attention will be given to reducing research and development times and to making research results available faster so that they can be more rapidly exploited economically to increase the share of new products and of more fully developed products.

Although much has been achieved already, you can still open up great reserves of scientific-technical work. This ought to be done through an even more purposeful passing on of the experience of the progressive people in this field.

Tisch at Magdeburg

DW171600 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1827 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt from speech by SED Central Committee Politburo member Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Board addressing Magdeburg Bezirk Delegates Conference--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, if one drives through your bezirk, be it in the bezirk city itself, in Wernigerode, Burg, Haldensleben, Stassfurt or wherever, new production plants have been built everywhere and important investment projects have been completed. [Words indistinct] Comrades, on the eve of the bezirk delegates conference I took part in two significant events, the laying of the cornerstone for the new housing area in Olvenstedt and the putting into operation of the first, or rather the second robot, because I pressed the button of the second robot [words indistinct].

There are two components, comrades, which in a certain way reflect the policy of the main task, aimed at a persistent continuation of the entity of social and economic policies in the future: Top scientific achievements, increased labor productivity, achievement of a higher gross national income on the one hand, and the core of our social policy on the other--housing construction and thousandfold happiness and welfare of the families of your bezirk.

This, dear comrades, is social security, the character of the happiness of the people and the welfare of the people. Would it not demonstrate the strength and positive approach to the future by our youth, if they deposited a letter to the young generation of the year 2081 in the cornerstone, reporting how we are fighting today to safeguard peace and to make socialism blossom always more beautiful and rich?

Comrades, nothing and no one will make us deviate from this path. [applause]

Bezirk Leaderships Listed

AU172114 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 16 February on page 2 publishes photographs of the newly elected first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships, as well as captions listing the names of the members of the bezirk leaderships, as follows:

Berlin: First secretary, Konrad Naumann; second secretary, Helmut Mueller; bezirk leadership secretaries, Heinz Albrecht, Reginald Grimmer, Felix Meier, Horst Oswald, Gerhard Poser; other members of the Secretariat, Ellen Brombacher, Annelis Kimmel, Erhard Krack, Walter Scholz, Otto Seidel and Lothar Witt.

Cottbus: First secretary, Werner Walde; second secretary, Hans Wetzel; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Klaus Biernat, Gerhard Oecknick, Kurt Pfeffer, Horst Scholz; other members of the Secretariat, Albert Enke, Ernst Schmitt, Gerhard Schulz, Irma Uschkamp, Volker Voigt and Kurt Winter.

Erfurt: First secretary, Gerhard Mueller; second secretary, Kurt Rundnagel; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Kurt Brauner, Heinz Friedrich, Gerhard Schinkel, Siegfried Stange; other members of the Secretariat, Hans Dyballa, Richard Gothe, Eberhardt Hoche, Karl Kuron, Rudolf Leu and Kurt Seebach.

Gera: First secretary, Herbert Ziegenhahn; second secretary, Rainer Knolle; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Volkmar Grau, Rolf Jobst, August Paczulla, Max Schmidt; other members of the Secretariat, Karlheinz Fleischer, Helmut Kluh, Guenther Lenitzki, Guenter Mueller, Siegfried Raab and Werner Ullrich.

Halle: First secretary, Werner Felfe; second secretary, Hans-Joachim Boehme; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Edith Brandt, Wilfried Deumer, Helmut Morche, Erich Rau; other members of the Secretariat, Horst Duebner, Fritz Ewelt, Helmuth Klapproth, Walter Mothes, Werner Oertelt and Guenther Ziegler.

Karl-Marx-Stadt: First secretary, Siegfried Lorenz; second secretary, Lothar Weber; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Gerhard Ambros, Erwin Elster, Wolfgang Enders, Manfred Haertlein; other members of the Secretariat, Siegfried Albrecht, Brunhilde Bonitz, Lothar Fichtner, Werner Straube, Dieter Vonend and Albert Wappler.

Magdeburg: First secretary, Kurt Tiedke; second secretary, Walter Kirnich; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Heinz Herzig, Hans Hochmuth, Willi Skibinski, Helmuth Winnig; other members of the Secretariat, Horst Glassl, Heinz Hanke, Heinz Kuehnau, Kurt Ranke, Uwe Trostel and Christel Wienke.

Neubrandenburg: First secretary, Johannes Chemitzer; second secretary, Werner Breitsprecher; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Ernst Albrecht, Horst Dettmann, Norbert Geipel, Heinz Hermann; other members of the Secretariat, Gerd Helbing, Dieter Mueller, Horst Rusch, Heinz Simkowski, Helmut Timm and Irmgard Vielhauer.

Rostock: First secretary, Ernst Timm; second secretary, Heinz Lange; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Karl Friedrich Gebhardt, Ernst Horstmann, Guenther Koehn, Siegfried Unverricht; other members of the Secretariat, Karl Deuscher, Heinz Hanns, Heinz Kochs, Norbert Rowohl, Willy Marlow and Herbert Schuldt.

Schwerin: First secretary, Heinz Ziegner; second secretary, Erich Postler; secretaries of the bezirk leadership, Heide Hinz, Diedrich Steinfeldt, Erich Ulbrich, Hans-Joachim Wandt; other members of the Secretariat, Rudi Fleck, Ulrich Huebner, Reinhard Irmschler, Horst Pietsch, Hermann Redlin and Walter Resch.

Herrmann at Leipzig

LD230116 East Berlin Voice of the CDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 22 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, at the Leipzig Bezirk delegates conference on 22 February--recorded]

[Text] If the GDR is today impressive proof of the fact that socialism, even in a highly developed industrial country, provides the only alternative to capitalism--which is shaken by crises--then you have made an enormous contribution to this state of affairs. [applause] In view of the great movement of the people to ensure the further flourishing of our GDR, we can approach the preparations for the 10th party congress in the certainty that, under the leadership of our party, the realization of its decisions will be a concern of all the people.

The word of the party is proved in practice. The people know and value this; they react to it, as your conference and the many activities here in the area show, with their word and their deeds, so that the course of the main task of unity of economic and social policy can be continued consistently through a high growth in performance and a great increase in productivity.

The general line of our party has shown itself to be a proper guide for the successful creation of a developed socialist society, even under international conditions which have grown more complicated and in a world class struggle which has grown more tense. On the basis of our internal stability we have been able to make our contribution to securing peace in Europe through our foreign policy, which is simultaneously one of principle yet one of flexibility.

In a word, we have always regarded our work for socialism as a service to our own people and as an internationalist obligation. We shall continue this policy unswervingly. We shall work on the assumption that socialism, when it has been put into practice, will prove its superiority in life.

SED Officials at Conference

LD222150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN)--With delegate conferences held for the reports by and reelection of the executives, the party elections in a further five bezirks and in the Wismut regional organization were concluded this weekend. The delegates of the party organization of the Ministry for State Security and of the Ministry of the Interior also met. This means that all the delegates for the 10th party congress have now been elected.

Delegations to the conferences from the Central Committee, under the leadership of members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, were greeted with warm applause. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Guenther Kleiber were in Dresden; Horst Dohlus in Frankfurt (Oder); Joachim Herrmann in Leipzig; Werner Krolikowski in Potsdam; Erigh Mielke at the Ministry for State Security; Alfred Neumann at the Wismut regional organization; Werner Jarowinsky in Suhl; and Egon Krenz at the Ministry of the Interior.

The statements of the members of the party leadership were high points of the discussions. They delivered to the comrades and to all working people the thanks of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary for the successful work achieved since the ninth party congress. In their statements, which were received with great agreement, they treated current questions of internal and foreign policy, at whose center stands the economic strategy of the party, the political-ideological actions of communists in the struggle of our times, and the defense of peace and socialism.

The leaders of the Central Committee delegations praised in detail the important progress which has been achieved in the GDR in the creation of a developed socialist society in all areas. The material and cultural standard of living has risen in accordance with the sound course of the main task of unity of economic and social policy. The socialist GDR is further strengthened through an increase in its economic power. The speakers emphasized strongly the close interrelation between the power of socialism and the struggle for peace. The greater the political stability of the workers' and peasants' state, and the greater the dynamic force of its economy, the better the GDR can fulfill its tasks in foreign policy. In this way our peace policy is linked to the goal of internal policy and to the daily work of every citizen.

Through secret ballots at the conferences the SED bezirk executives, the auditing commissions and the delegates to the 10th SED Congress were elected.

The following were reelected as first secretaries: in Dresden Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee; in Frankfurt (Oder) Hans-Joachim Hertwig, member of the Central Committee; in Leipzig Horst Schumann, member of the Central Committee; in Potsdam Guenther Jahn, member of the Central Committee, and in Suhl Hans Albrecht, member of the Central Committee. Alfred Rohde, member of the Central Committee, was reelected as first secretary of the Wismut regional executive. Horst Felber was reelected as first secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of State Security. Maj Gen Erwin Primpke was reelected as first secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of the Interior.

HONECKER LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CPSU CONGRESS

LD220930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0840 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Feb (ADN)--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the SED Central Committee traveled to Moscow on Sunday to attend the 26th CPSU Congress.

The delegation is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Its members are Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe and Guenter Mittag.

The SED delegation was given a cordial farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the Politburo Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mielke, Horst Sindermann and Paul Verner, as well as by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo.

WARSAW PARTY COMMITTEE DENOUNCES ANTISOCIALIST KOR

LD202225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (ADN)--The decisions adopted at the recent plenary meeting of the Warsaw PZPR Voivodship Committee oppose the activity of the antisocialist group KSS/KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee]. The decisions published in the regional party paper NASZA TRYBUNA states: "Under the slogan of fighting for the workers' interests a series of experts and advisers are using and manipulating the feelings and activities of the working class and the workers. Recently accepted into the leadership of the NSZZ [Independent, Self-Government Trade Unions] Solidarity of the Mazowsze region among others were officials of the so-called KSS/KOR, whose ideas run counter to socialism. This occurrence jeopardizes the nature of the NSZZ Solidarity as laid down in the agreements and is an attempt to turn the trade union into a political force serving antisocialist aims."*

The first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, Stanislaw Kociolek, also spoke about antisocialist activities in his report. He pointed out that their activities are aimed "in particular at weakening and finally annihilating the party." "Everyday our alliances are attacked. Yes, it is true, those leading the attacks will see to it that there are no visible, external political manifestations. The aim is the gradual 'erosion' of the political, ideological and emotional content of the alliance. They are concerned with saturating the atmosphere with disinclination and hatred--especially among the young people. The theory of geopolitical obscurity and insistent emphasis on ties with the West also serve this end.

"All those seeking to dismantle the party, to undermine the alliances--which are an historic opportunity of Poland--all these people are enemies of socialism. We must state that over many years they have worked hard to gain certain opportunities to act officially and semiofficially by participating at many levels within the new trade unions, in many societies and organizations. This is true, particularly here in Warsaw. They lead actions on a broad front, they are excellently organized, and disciplined like the Mafia," stated Kociolek. "They have at their disposal means of influence through the Western mass media, including secret sabotage services. These forces have feverishly inspired and exploited the majority of the recent strikes. An important task of the party is and will be to continue the political struggle against the originators of the behavior and actions directed against the party and against socialism. The Warsaw party organization in this respect has a special responsibility towards the party as a whole."

POLAND'S CZYREK SPEAKS ON WEST'S 'INTERFERENCES'

LD202246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Copenhagen, 20 Feb (ADN)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, who is holding talks with his Danish counterpart Kjeld Olesen, at a press conference in Copenhagen underlined Poland's interest in developing bilateral relations with Denmark.

Asked by a journalist whether he considered the financial gifts from Western trade unions for Solidarity as interference in Poland's internal affairs, Jozef CZyrek answered by asking what the Danish public would say if financial funds came from outside to build up a political opposition. "Those who send help of this kind intend to build up an opposition." The Polish foreign minister pointed out that there are forces in the capitalist countries interested in destabilizing the situation in Poland and using the Polish problem as a pretext for building up arms and fanning international tension.

VERNER MEETS WITH EDITOR OF PZPR JOURNAL

LD202316 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Today in Berlin Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a friendly discussion with Igor Lopatynski, editor in chief of the PZPR Central Committee journal. The two men agreed to further develop the mutual cooperation between the two parties and states in the interests of socialism and peace.

USSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY POTSDAM MEETING

LD212000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Potsdam, 21 Feb (ADN)--A festive meeting of the high command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany took place in Huensdorf (Potsdam Bezirk) today under the banner of the 26th CPSU Congress to mark the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and fleet. The members of the forces confirmed their determination to defend socialism and peace with their brothers-in-arms faithfully and at any time.

The Soviet soldiers received with warm applause a greetings address from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, which was delivered by the defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. "For more than six decades the Soviet forces, under the leadership of the CPSU, have faithfully defended socialism and its achievements," the address states. "The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and the destruction of Hitlerite Fascism and its accomplices belong to those immortal achievements which were accomplished for the good and peaceful future of mankind."

The address also emphasizes: "The GDR faced with the imperialists' arms race and policy of confrontation, will exert all its efforts, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to strengthen socialism and to make peace more secure. The GDR will contribute to the prevention of attempts by imperialist forces and NATO to achieve military superiority over socialism. The party and state leadership and the people of the GDR express their high opinion of and their deep thanks to our Soviet class comrades and brothers-in-arms, who stand shoulder to shoulder with the members of the National People's Army on a peace vigil on the Western border of the socialist community."

In a greetings address to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the members of the army vow to continue to guard the borders of socialism.

STOPH TALKS WITH LIBYAN LIGHT INDUSTRIES SECRETARY

AU221551 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received 'Amr al-Maqsi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industries of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], who is at present staying in the GDR as head of the Libyan delegation to the fourth session of the joint GDR-SPLAJ commission. 'Amr al-Maqsi conveyed cordial greetings from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Honecker reciprocated the greetings just as cordially.

In a friendly talk, the common will of the two countries and peoples was expressed to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle for peace and security in the world, as well as for national independence and social progress.

Both sides expressed the wish to further strengthen and deepen relations in accordance with the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. They expressed their satisfaction with what has been achieved in this respect so far. The development of close economic cooperation for mutual benefit within the framework of the two countries' concurrent 5-year plans is of particular importance.

Later on in the talks, Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the manifold initiatives of the GDR's working people for preparing the 10th SED Congress.

Otfried Steger, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and (Justafa Ra'is), head of the SPLAJ People's Bureau, also participated in the talks.

U.S. POLICY EXACERBATES SITUATION IN LATIN AMERICA

AU231417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Feb 81 p 2

[Commentary signed "J.P.": "Without Kid Gloves"]

[Text] Recent reports on U.S. interference in Central America are alarming. Washington is continuously pumping weapons and ammunition into El Salvador and is continually sending new "advisers". It is doing all that to maintain a regime in power which has disqualified itself before its own people by its unbridled murderous terror and which is increasingly isolated throughout the world. An analysis of the People's Armed Forces, FMLN, has revealed that now not just 200 but about 1500 U.S. military advisers are participating in the junta's "punishment expeditions" against the population in which innocent people are brutally killed every day.

Yet, that is not all: As may be seen from the American press, the military aid for the terrorist regime, which pretends to be Christian and democratic, will be increased from $10 to $30 million.

In other words, Washington has taken off the kid gloves and has started on a tougher course. It is quite obvious that U.S. imperialism is now trying to exacerbate the situation in Central America in order to maintain its positions in that region, positions which have become very shaky now, and to suppress the people's actions for democratic liberties and social justice. Obviously, the defeat in Nicaragua induces imperialism to engage in new adventures.

But because the revival of such a big-stick policy provokes skepticism rather than unrestrained approval, even among the U.S. allies in Western Europe and Latin America, the U.S. administration has at the same time started a large-scale diplomatic offensive. After Secretary of State Haig declared before Congress that the United States would exert every effort to maintain in power the junta in El Salvador, the solidarity of the "Atlantic" alliance partners is now to be tested as to whether or not they are to be committed to this dangerous course. Eagleburger, new head of the European section of the U.S. Department of State, left for Bonn and other NATO capitals, while Walker, former CIA deputy chief, departed for Latin America. In their luggage they have "evidence" produced by the CIA falsification workshop to prove--how could it be otherwise--an alleged Soviet-Cuban threat to this region.

Whether the emissaries succeed in bringing other governments over to this course remains to be seen. So far Bonn has eagerly given assurances that it will support the junta government of El Salvador.

For the international public the whole campaign seems somewhat macabre in view of the horrible events which daily take place in El Salvador. Precisely those countries which defame the Soviet Union in this connection enter into close ties with a junta that exercises terror against its own people by employing army and paramilitary gangs, a junta which is responsible for the fact that in 1980 alone more than 12,000 Salvadorans were murdered.

Schafik Jorge Handal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the country's communist party and a leading representative of the Salvadoran people, unmasked the U.S. maneuvers as an attempt at dissimulating the dangerous extent of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and of Central America. He exposed the presumptuousness of the U.S.A., which is backed by enormous material expenditures, to decide the fate of other peoples.

The Tribunal of Peoples, which has just come to an end in Mexico City, shows however, that the world public cannot be deceived that easily. This body of internationally recognized lawyers, philosophers, theologians and other prominent figures pronounced the junta in San Salvador guilty of genocide and clearly called the U.S. administration an accomplice in that crime.

ALLEGED FRG AGENTS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS

LD210026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN)--The Berlin Military Supreme Court on Friday sentenced agents of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND) Gunther and Ursula Kessler from Coburg (FRG) in accordance with paragraphs 98 and 108 of the GDR Penal Code to 12 and 8 years imprisonment respectively, for espionage activity over many years.

Kessler, who has a previous conviction, and his wife were recruited and trained by the intelligence service and were paid agents of the BND in whose headquarters they were known by the codename "Kristen." Within the framework of NATO's aggressive plans, and acting on instructions, they made journeys to the GDR, flagrantly misusing the transit agreement and the provisions governing travel and visits. They systematically and intensively explored military objectives and installations. In accordance with the orders of their instructors, they disguised their subversive acts as tourist trips and visits to relatives.

In preparation for other serious crimes, they passed on to the FRG secret service information on the GDR border security system and delivered travel documents to the BND which are needed for trips to the GDR.

Moreover, agent Guenther Kessler tried to install secret service bases in the GDR. For this purpose the couple already smuggled secret service aids into the GDR. During their extensive criminal activity they had conspiratorial meetings with criminals and with the full-time BND employee "Scholz" who managed the handing out of instructions, intelligence service training and reporting. It was clear in the trial before the Military Supreme Court that the two agents acted in full knowledge of the aggressive nature of the espionage missions given to them by the BND. The evidence revealed long-term planned, systematically and unscrupulously conducted practices by the FRG Federal Intelligence Service against the GDR in violation of international law.

COMMENTARY ON STERN REPORT ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

DW201358 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1645 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Alfred Fleischhacker commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] Some more unpleasant news from the FRG, I would say sensational news, which casts a clearer light on many things. The magazine STERN, published in the FRG, discloses in its newest issue that the stationing points for the new American missiles on the territory of the Federal Republic were selected long ago. STERN tells its readers that the Federal Republic is already an area with the greatest nuclear arms density in the world.

You will learn details now from our Bonn correspondent Alfred Fleischhacker about the disclosures of the Hamburg magazine as well as about the response touched off by this publication in Bonn:

[Fleischhacker] "The Federal Republic of Germany, a Hidden Nuclear Power," that is the title of an article published by the magazine STERN in today's issue. The cover picture shows a missile ready to be fired with the emblem of the Bundeswehr. The text underneath says: Nuclear launching paid Germany, and describes how the Federal Republic is being stuffed with nuclear arms, where they are hidden and what danger threatens us thereby.

How acute that might indeed be has been indicated by the reaction of those circles whose desire for greater destructive potentials can obviously no longer be satisfied. On the one hand, they say that this was misinformation and that excitement is not called for. On the other hand, however,it remains their secret why they speak of endangering the security situation, of giving away secrets, why they call for the prosecutor, indicating that the NATO staffs were shocked by the STERN information.

How can one become so nervous, ask Bonn journalist circles, if alleged misinformation is involved? At any rate, the magazine carried a map showing more than 100 places for the storage of nuclear warheads and nuclear arms command centers on the territory of the FRG. Here is a quotation from the original: The belt of nuclear arms deposits, nuclear bombers, airports, missile positions and nuclear command centers reaches from the Baltic Sea to the Alps. The strongest concentration is west of the Rhine. Center points are the Eifel, the Palatinate and the Rhine-Main area. The medium-range missiles can reach deep into Poland or Hungary and have an explosive strength of 20 times the Hiroshima bomb. End of quotation.

In carrying out the NATO decision of December 1979, there would be an additional 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 464 cruise missiles. The latter will be stationed exclusively on FRG territory. STERN says that the Bundeswehr will also be armed with the Pershing-2 missiles; however, the missiles will have a curtailed range.

Even now the Bundeswehr and the U.S. Army, with just the Pershing missiles concentrated in the Niederrhein area and in Southern Germany, can let loose within a few minutes a nuclear explosive strength of about 36,000 kilotons at the programmed targets in the GDR and in the states of Eastern Europe. Here is a comparison: One kiloton of nuclear explosive material corresponds to the explosive strength of 1,000 tons of the conventional explosive material TNT. And one more comparison: In order to eradicate hundreds of thousands of people in Hiroshima, the United States needed one atomic bomb of less than 20 kilotons. So the programmed targets in the GDR and in Eastern Europe are to be eradicated with the 1,800-fold effect of the Hiroshima bomb.

The government whose [words indistinct] is absolutely enthusiastic about the counterarming idea, this government again refused at the conference of [words indistinct] to name the locations of the new medium-range missiles. The fact that NATO's missile decision will make nuclear war in Europe more likely is an established fact for Dr Mechtersheimer, a peace research expert of the Max Planck Institute and former member of the air force general staff. But what would then happen STERN describes as follows:

As soon as war has broken out and permission to use nuclear arms given, the Federal Republic, which renounced all nuclear arms in 1945, will be the third strongest nuclear power in the world based on the warheads at its disposal.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLA--A solidarity shipment has been turned over to the Rehabilitation Center in Luanda. The shipment consists primarily of urgently needed orthopedic aids. Here in this former Portuguese military hospital, primarily the victims of the South African aggression receive medical care--soldiers and civilians. Patients inflicted with polio, a disease against which no prophylactic vaccination was possible until 5 years ago, receive care free of charge. This is why many children can be seen here. Apart from the Angolan colleagues, physicians, nurses and medical technical personnel from the GDR have been working in this hospital since 1976. An important department of the hospital is the orthopedic section where orthopedic foreman Reinhold Mueller has trained 17 Angolans in the manufacture of prostheses. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1853 GMT 19 Feb 81 DW]

MARJAI, POLISH MINISTER COMMENT ON PROTOCOL

LD211526 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports: Friday afternoon Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Andrzej Jedynak signed the protocol of the 28th session of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

Andrzej Jedynak said after the signing ceremony: "The document is an especially important one in the present situation of the Polish national economy and contains several points which will be of assistance for Poland from the economic point of view." On behalf of the Polish Government he thanked the Hungarian Government for the help, and pointed out: "We are reckoning on an extremely tight cooperation and we shall do our utmost to comply with all the obligations we assumed in the document. We shall make efforts to increase trade turnover between the two countries and to make the friendly relations even stronger."

In his reply Jozsef Marjai expressed the joy and satisfaction of the Hungarian side that the several weeks of creative preparation work characterized by understanding of each others's situation, difficulties and tasks and by a pursuit of a joint solution of the problems and tasks which ran in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, has resulted in success. He said: It is important also for the Hungarian People's Republic "not only to preserve and consolidate economic cooperation with socialist Poland but also to expand its rapidly and in a mutually beneficial way." He declared: "It is especially reassuring for us that we could reach an agreement as to how to continue this work in the future and to find the new flexible and modern means required to attain success in this work. This both countries and peoples need, and this tallies with the requirements which promote development of the socialist integration."

Finally he wished success "to the Government of the fraternal Poland in tackling and implementation of the great, demanding but realistic tasks which the program of the government clearly defines." He voiced the opinion that "further strengthening and development of our cooperation are closely connected with successful implementation of this program."

NEPSZABADSAG ON REPORTING OF 5-DAY WORKWEEK

LD211058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 21 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] I would like to draw your attention to an article in NEPSZABADSAG. A news item, originating in Budapest last week, has aroused a bigger than usual reaction in the West. In this it was announced that Hungary would begin to go over to the 5-day workweek this year. This was good news: We all received it gladly. To our great surprise, NEPSZAGADSAG writes, numerous Western bourgeois press organs, radio and television networks--including some which do not usually exert themselves to show good news coming out of Hungary--dealt with the topic in great detail. The surprising thing in these commentaries is that they strove to present the transition to the 5-day workweek in Hungary as if the Hungarian Government had been forced to take this step because of Polish events. To all this, the paper adds: The MSZMP Central Committee stated in a resolution as far back as April 1978 that a transition to the 5-day workweek would have to be made at the start of the eighties. The title of the NEPSZABADSAG article is "Necessity for Virtue?"

NEMETH RECEIVES SED PARTY-WORKERS DELEGATION

LD210016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The SED party-workers delegation which studied the political work of youth has concluded its visit to Budapest. The delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee.

BORBANDI, DELEGATION VISIT LAOS, HOLD NEGOTIATIONS

LD212012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] A Hungarian Government delegation has arrived in Laos. The delegation headed by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi had visited previously Vietnam and Cambodia. As a result of the discussions in Cambodia a trade agreement was signed.

Decisions Made

LD212014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Hungarian-Lao economic negotiations have been held in Vientiane. Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi and his negotiating partners decided on the utilization of Hungarian aid and interest-free credit given to Laos. A hospital will be constructed, a bridge reconstructed and a poultry farm established.

Janos Borbandi was received by the president of the Laos Republic.

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION FINISHES TALKS, DEPARTS

LD212004 Budapest MTI in English 1009 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Feb (MTI)--The Iraqi economic delegation, headed by Secretary [as received] of Industry and Minerals Tahir at-Tawfiq, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, left Budapest on Friday at the end of its discussions here. It was seen off at the airport by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BA'TH PARTY

JN201948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest--A cooperation agreement was signed in Budapest between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party for 1981 to deepen and strengthen the two parties' relations in the interests of the friendly Syrian and Hungarian peoples.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES GOODS SUPPLY

LD212000 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 20 Feb (MTI)--At its Friday meeting the Central People's Control Committee discussed the state of goods supply of the population. The report enlisting last year's experiences in the population's supply states that the central measures designed to improve and maintain , respectively, the level of goods supply have had a good combined effect. As a result of a slight growth in the commodity base, the expansion of the retail trade network and the smaller than earlier rises in the consumer prices, the trading organizations had a medium business year. The supply of the population was satisfactory from most goods, but some articles were missing and the trade companies struggled with acquisition difficulties. The shortage was lasting especially in the case of products whose price went down.

The Central People's Control Committee will forward its proposals for improving goods supply to the competent organs. The meeting was attended and addressed by Home Trade Minister Dr Vilmos Saghy.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI SUPPORTS FARMERS' TRADE UNIONS

LD221138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 22 Feb 81

[From the pastoral announcements of the Sunday mass service celebrated at the Church of the Holy Cross at Ulica Krakowskie Przedmiescie in Warsaw by Father Jozef Jawitkowski--live]

[Text] The primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, delivered a sermon in the Gniezno Cathedral. Here is an excerpt:

There will be no freedom within the nation without the freedom to form associations, to get together, to unite for mutual help, and to multiply the fruits of work and social services. Today we can read many various reflections on this subject but if industrial workers have obtained the right to form associations, then this right must also be granted to workers on the land.

In fact this right does not have to be granted. It simply exists and no one can take it away from us. There is only one birthright, the same for every man, irrespective of what he does, whether he is working in a factory, in a mine, or on the land because everyone has the same natural birthright to unite their efforts and strength to collectively carry out tasks which man has to fulfill. It is also an individual right, a very personal right.

MINING INDUSTRY NSZZ ORGANIZES NATIONAL COMMISSION

LD221352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] A conference of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity from all organizational units connected with the mining industry took place in Katowice yesterday. An NSZZ Solidarity National Mining Commission was set up with headquarters in Katowice. The commission is the only organ representing mining problems within the framework of the Solidarity trade union and is subordinate to the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk.

Henryk Sienkiewicz has been elected chairman of the National Mining Commission.

DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW DEBATED IN WARSAW

LD212322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The team set up by the Council of State to draft a bill on trade unions met in Warsaw today for its seventh plenary session. Professor Sylwester Zawadzki was in the chair.

Proposals formulated by three working groups on the basis of suggestions and observations which were made during the first stage of consultations on the provisions of the bill by the Office of the Council of Ministers and by trade unions were discussed.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1407 GMT on 21 February reports on the debate, adding that: "They concern the right of various groups to form trade unions, the procedure for the registration of the unions, their advisory authority and the method of entering into collective labour agreements under the conditions of union plurality."]

After the discussion, there was a convergence of views on the majority of questions. In principle, the final shape of the provisions of the new law has been agreed upon. Here are some of the changes which were made as a result of this discussion:

The point concerning the role of the PZPR as the leading political force has been adapted to the formulation contained in our country's Constitution.

The disputed problem of collective agreements at work in conditions of trade union pluralism has been resolved.

One of the significant amplifications concerning collective disputes and the right to strike is the ban on the proclamation of a strike upon the announcement of a state of natural disaster.

It was also agreed that in exceptional circumstances justified by the critical economic situation of the state, the Sejm may issue a decree on suspending strike action for the necessary length of time, but for not longer than 2 months.

A new chapter has been introduced into the law which deals with the responsibility for abiding by the provisions of the law on trade unions.

Many controversies were revealed during the discussion on the ownership of property by trade unions. It was decided that this controversial problem should be resolved primarily through talks and agreements. It was decided that the allocation and use of the property which was owned by the old trade unions by the new unions will be the subject of negotiations between representatives of these trade unions, which by 31 March will submit proposals for solutions to this matter.

If by that date there is no agreement, the team working on the draft bill on trade unions will submit its own proposals for the solution of this matter.

The work on the provisions of the law has not been completed. Several questions remain, among them the problem of the association of individual farmers. On this matter, various formulations have been drafted, and additional consultations are expected.

LE MONDE VIEWS OLSZOWSKI 'HARDLINE' STAND ON TU

LD230939 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Feb 81 p 8

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "When Mr Olszowski Enters the Fray"]

[Text] Warsaw--Power struggles within the Polish party leadership, which have been acute since the beginning of the free Saturdays affair, came out in the open on Monday 2 February.

Three days after a compromise was reached between the government and Solidarity, Politburo member Stefan Olszowski indirectly attacked the independent trade union with a virulence far removed from the conciliatory tone adopted by the press which, however, in theory he controls as secretary for propaganda. At the third meeting of the congress preparatory commission, of which he is secretary, Mr Olszowski denounced "political strikes called for the sake of prestige and inspired by advocates of chaos and destruction... adversaries of the party and of the socialist system who do not care what methods they use." "We must take up the struggle against... these people who want to maintain tension permanently," Mr Olszowski added, explaining that the recent strikes were "in complete contradiction to Solidarity's rules."

Going on to put forward the proposed theme for the congress, the secretary for propaganda stated that one of the main causes of the crisis was the party's "ideological weakening"--which is very different from the former leadership's mistakes which the last two plenums had primarily stressed. Finally Mr Olszowski vetoed proposals aimed at detaching the party from economic administration and altering its "ideological face," and the tendencies to forget the need for centralization on the pretext of democratization.

"Good Sense" and "Good Will"

On the same day the Central Committee organ, in a commentary contrasting with those of Moscow and East Berlin, paid emphatic tribute to Solidarity's "good sense" and "good will."

The result of last Friday's negotiations, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote, "proves that there are people in the trade union's leadership who favor a reasonable compromise" and that its members "are united not only...by the desire to put the republic back in order but also by a sense of joint responsibility."

The hard line imposed by Mr Olszowski in the 5-day workweek affair, against Mr Kania's view, had started to be attacked back on 22 January after the first of Solidarity's three shows of strength. The tone of the editorials was subsequently gradually moderated--with the notable exception of those in the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI--and on 27 January Mr Moczar had publicly joined the advocates of compromise.

Finally, last Friday while negotiations between Solidarity and the government were opening, the journalists' association protested against the intention to take the press in hand in a declaration which could only be aimed at the Central Committee member responsible for the press, namely Mr Olszowski.

Negotiations between government authorities and Solidarity's local organizations are going on in the three cities where tension persists. In Jelenia Gora, where the trade unionists are demanding the resignation of several tens of party and state officials, a general strike, which could be extended to all the southwest voivodships, could soon be organized. In Bielsko Biala, where the conflict also relates to corruption cases, the general strike with sit-ins is now entering its 8th day. Finally in Rzeszow, a center of peasant agitation, agreement seems to be emerging on one point: restoration of land which forms the big government preserve around Ustrzyki Dolne to their former owners.

'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITIES OF EMIGRE GROUP ATTACKED

LD171036 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--The army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI devotes an article to the subversive activities of the Western-based emigre group "Polish Independence Association [Polskoye Obyedineniye Nezavisimosti]. Here is what Stanislaw Jung, the author of the article, writes about the attitude of this reactionary organization toward the USSR.

What is the position regarding the Soviet Union of the organizers of the Polish Independence Association, which fawns on the West? First and foremost, their attitude varies to the different peoples of the land of the soviets. They are openly hostile toward the Russians and interfere in the USSR's internal affairs by hatching subversive designs which are well known from the activities of Western anti-Soviet centers.

The Polish Independence Association suggests that actions should now follow words and that, apart from deepening the chaos in Poland, subversion should also be kindled in our ally's country by implementing the plans of international reaction and anti-Sovietism.

Thus, this is not only just a plan of subversion affecting a single people and state--socialist Poland--but also a manifestation of the anti-Soviet activities of international centers that strive to wreck the system of alliances of socialist states and kindle nationalistic feuds and hatred among peoples.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, VIEWS PROBLEMS 20 FEB

LD210406 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (PAP)--The Council of Ministers held a meeting today presided over by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The main subject was the approval of plans of operation of the individual ministries resulting from the premier's Sejm expose and the 10-point programme of the most urgent tasks.

The meeting reviewed three groups of problems: health protection, housing and municipal economy, agriculture, food economy and food market deliveries.

With regard to improving the standard of health protection, it was decided to accelerate construction and renovation of hospitals and expand the health service facilities through adaptation of buildings previously occupied by other users.

In the field of housing, the government shall strive to ensure conditions for rhythmical work on construction sites and rechannel funds and manpower from industrial building to housing construction.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the implementation of tasks resulting from the guidelines of the political bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and the Praesidium of the Central Committee of the United Peasants' Party concerning the development of agriculture and the food economy. The Council of Ministers appealed to the farmers and agriculture servicing ministries for proper execution of all spring farming tasks.

The Council of Ministers recommended that all necessary steps be taken to improve services for the farmers, to eliminate bureaucracy and create full conditions for the farmers' self-government to co-decide on solving all problems of the countryside and agriculture.

The Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the rationing of meat and meat products.

The Council of Ministers appointed an Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, a Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions Affairs and a Council on Food Economy.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers headed by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski will ensure efficient implementation of socio-economic tasks designed to restore an economic equilibrium and harmonious functioning of the individual branches of the economy. The committee will also consider matters relating to the home market and the money-market situation, raw material and material supplies, industrial coproduction, investments and transportation. The committee will also evaluate economic forecasts and concern itself with economic cooperation with foreign countries, as well as integration and coproduction within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The committee will consider proposals concerning economic matters sent to the government by the Sejm, the Council of State and the Supreme Control Chamber.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions Affairs will operate under the chairmanship of Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The committee will be responsible for formulating the government policy toward the trade unions, and it will inspire and conduct negotiations. The committee will lay down guidelines concerning the scope of the concluded agreements and will approve these agreements. A procedure will be worked out with regard to negotiations and consultations of the government and its organs with trade union links. The committee will work toward expanding the participation of representatives of trade unions in the activity of the workers' self-government and encourage their cooperation with the managements of enterprises and factories.

The Council on Food Economy will be an opinion-giving and advisory body of the Council of Ministers with regards to directing agricultural production and agricultural and food processing industry, as well as the production of the engineering, chemical and other industries for the benefit of agriculture and the countryside. The council, headed by Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski, is composed of representatives of the ministries which work for the benefit of agriculture and rural cooperative organizations, agricultural circles, branch associations and rural self-government. The council will also incorporate agricultural scientists and experts. The council will evaluate key respective draft resolutions of the Council of Ministers.

Details of Meat Rationing

LD210839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Summary] At its meeting held yesterday the Council of Ministers made a decision on rationing meat and its products.

"Let us remind you that the rationing will concern 1.23 million tons of meat and its products. This amount will be distributed so that all children aged 1 to 9 will receive 2 kg per month, all children aged 10 to 12 will receive 2.7 kg, and young people aged 13 to 18 4.5 kg each. Pregnant women and nursing mothers, both those living in towns and in the countryside, will receive 5 kg each. The rations for other categories of people also vary: Miners working underground will receive 5 kg per month, manual workers 4 kg, other workers and persons maintained by working people but entitled to receive meat rations will receive 3.5 kg.

"The rural population, that is people who make a living from farming, state farm workers, members of agricultural production cooperatives, part-time farmers working at factories [chlopo-robotnicy] and members of their families who are maintained by them will receive 2 kg each. Farmers who sell to the state agricultural produce worth less than Z15,000 per year are excluded from the rationing system."

WORKING SATURDAYS FOR GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

LD211522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided that, in addition to those already worked, the following Saturdays will be working days for the state administration this year: 28 February, 28 March, 25 April, 30 May, 20 June, 25 July, 22 August, 19 September, 17 October, 14 November and 12 December. In connection with this, various enterprises and works express their intention to synchronize, insofar as possible, their working Saturdays with those of the state administration in order to streamline the organization of social life.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE 21 FEB

LD230040 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP)--A government press spokesman reports that a conference of voivodas and mayors of voivodship capitals took place in Warsaw on 21 February chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. Also taking part in the deliberations were Deputy Premiers Stanislaw Mach and Roman Malinowski; Eugenisuz Gorzelak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission; and Ministers Jozef Kepa, Adam Kowalik, Marian Krzak, Jerzy Wojtecki and Jan Zaleski.

The topic was an assessment of the situation in Poland, a definition of tasks for local administration resulting from the resolution of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the Sejm report by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the 10-point program for government activity.

The situation in the economy is extremely difficult. The unfavorable phenomena which were observed in the second half of last year worsened in January and the beginning of February. There was a serious drop in output in industry and construction in January. Output of industrial production dropped by 10 percent in comparison with January last year and construction fell by more than 23 percent. Domestic production of raw materials fell catastrophically, including [words indistinct].

Exports fell sharply, which was reflected in a tangible limitation of import capabilities. This in turn worsened the difficulties in supplying raw materials for industry. Negative phenomena are being observed as before in agriculture: further reduction in stock farming and a fall in milk production, which is having a negative effect on supply of food to the market.

Greatest attention at the conference was devoted to issues of agriculture and the food industry. The government attaches great importance to the development of agriculture and will continue to undertake all possible actions to satisfy its needs. The government sees in the development and strengthening of rural self-government--agricultural societies, cooperatives, producer unions--an important factor in expanding the responsibility of rural workers for the affairs of agriculture as a whole. Rural self-government, tried in action, is a fully competent representation of the rural population, possessing all prerequisites for defending the interests of peasants and for participating in the process of adopting decisions on the development of agriculture. Specified at the conference were the provisions of the government's 10-point program defining tasks in the sphere of maintaining living conditions of the population in construction and housing policy, health, and supply of the market. Noted were both the difficulties hindering progress and the existing possibilities for gradual resolution of present problems. Also discussed at the conference were the tasks propounded by the government program in supplying materials to industry. [Words indistinct] many enterprises are unable to work regularly because other enterprises have not fulfilled their tasks owing to strikes and reduction of labor discipline. If order is not restored to all the economy, if the consequences of strikes are not eliminated, if labor discipline is not restored--the situation will deteriorate, making living conditions for the population even more difficult. It can only be improved by restoring the normal production rhythm, increasing extraction of raw materials, primarily coal, and the employment of all industrial capacity.

Much attention was devoted at the conference to the problems of improving the activities of local administration and strengthening its authority. It was noted that the government attaches great importance to raising the priority and improving the work of state government as a whole. For this reason, giving it the duty of resolving effectively difficult socioeconomic problems, strengthening principles of partnership with self-government and strengthening the socialist state, the government will expand its rights and create the conditions for growth of its authority and for its efficient implementation of tasks connected with the organization of life in voivodships and with ensuring the necessary conditions for stabilization--calm, order and observance of the law.

[Words indistinct] a (?consultative) group in the direction of affairs of the Council of Ministers, whose task is to come to conclusions on projected key decisions of the Council of Ministers regarding problems within the competence of local organs of state government. Experienced voivodas representing voivodships with differentiated economic (?structures) [words indistinct] development were made members of the group.

A speech was made at the conference, which passed in a creative atmosphere, by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, explaining the tasks of the local administration and expressing his attitude toward the proposals submitted.

RAKOWSKI CALLS FOR RETURN TO REGULAR WORKING

LD211620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Feb 81

[From the "Music and Topics" program: Interview granted by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Warsaw Radio's (Ewa Guca)--live or recorded, place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Premier, do you ever listen to "Music and Topics"?

[Answer] Yes, of course. Whenever I can.

[Question] Do you think it is a program in which you can take part?

[Answer] I think so. I believe that members of the government should not keep away from such things. A premier should usually be sensitive to such matters and I think that I should take part [words indistinct].

I would like to add that I like your programs very much. But I have some reservations regarding the impartiality of its writers, those who take part in the program. In other words, and I said so many times when I was editor of POLITYKA, I want journalists to be critical, very critical, but objective and [words indistinct]. This is my only wish addressed to journalists, [words indistinct] linked with these matters. That is what I expect of the editors of "Music and Topics," too.

[Question] Tomorrow, Mr Premier, you will be taking part in a longer program, "Exactly at Noon," but today perhaps we might touch on a problem which in your private opinion is worthy of discussion by our listeners.

[Answer] What should be done to restore a peaceful rhythm of work in Poland? What should be done to enable us to abandon the method of resolving conflicts through strikes and to go over to negotiations and arriving at agreements through talks?

[Question] The government will stretch out its hand?

[Answer] Naturally, both hands, because we really need a peaceful, normal rhythm of work. This has nothing to do with closing peoples' [word indistinct]. What matters here is not that we do not want to curb democratic freedoms, freedom of expression or protests against what one or other social group considers evil or bad. What matters is that Poland cannot continue having strikes forever, it cannot.

RAKOWSKI COMMENTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT, FUTURE TASKS

LD221422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by (Ewa Skudro); date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Premier, 9 calm days of the government in office have already passed. What conclusions can be drawn?

[Answer] It would be difficult to say calm because these days continue to be restless, restless workdays. But I also think--and this is how I assess the situation in Poland today--that the public is pinning many, and perhaps even great, hopes on the appointment of General Jaruzelski to the post of premier. The public is really expecting very efficient work from the government and the safeguarding of its fundamental material and political interests. This should be, I think, the point of departure [words indistinct]. It seems to me that it would be difficult to say that in the course of these 9 days the government has done a great deal because it is still going through its starting up period. It may be the case that General Jaruzelski has been and still is the minister of national defense but [word indistinct] he is fulfilling a new role. But I think that one can already credit this government's account with certain aspects of policy which will be accepted by the public. [Words indistinct] press conference which, in my opinion, (?was well received) by the public; then there was the first session of the Council of Ministers and the presentation [words indistinct] concrete plans. Then there was the signing of the agreement with the Lodz students. These are elements of calm being restored.

[Question] The previous government acted carefully on the principle [word indistinct] of the fire brigade. Are there no longer any grounds for complaining about this?

[Answer] Well, yes, I think that this stage is now behind us and I have received here in Warsaw a group of students who represented the strike committee. [Words indistinct] person who was responsible for some fragment or other of government policy. I think this is the correct road because the government must operate very efficiently, must be energetic and dynamic, but at the same time citizens must respect it, must respect the members of this government. Only this is not supposed to be forced respect.

In any event, I think members of the government would be in a humiliating position if they had to go off time and time again to some place or other [word indistinct] to conduct talks lasting many days which [words indistinct]. I think that here, too, we have achieved some sort of change in the practice, or tradition, which was beginning [words indistinct]. Everything will depend, you see, already tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, on how our government manages (?to solve) certain problems efficiently and quickly--those problems (?which) can be solved. [Sentence indistinct] I cannot say in any event that the government [words indistinct] these expectations but the hope which is accompanying this government, this hope of the public being able to express [words indistinct] is an encouraging factor and is at the same time (?exceptionally helpful).

[Question] The 10 points which the premier presented--apart from this [words indistinct].

[Answer] Assessing things realistically, some (?can be solved) with 10 days, some within 1 year, some within 2 years. The problem is not that the implementation of these 10 points should be [word indistinct] within a definite period but to prove to the public that every one of these points [words indistinct] gives rise to more points and will be implemented consistently. There will be an attempt made everywhere to change an unfavorable situation into a favorable one. There is no need to change straightaway an unfavorable situation into a favorable one by 100 percent, by even 10 percent or even 1 percent, a small step, but in such a way that the public will notice, in such a way that the public will recognize it as being proof that the government group which is at present in charge of the state really wishes to change this situation. This is the most important thing.

KOCIOLEK ADDRESSES WARSAW PARTY PLENUM 17 FEBRUARY

AU201721 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Feb 81 p 8

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Kociolek, Warsaw PZPR Committee first secretary, at the 17 February committee plenum]

[Excerpt] The questioning of the principles--we could say of the structure of Poland's socialist system--has been the main reason for the political clashes in the past few months. One of the important distinctive features of the political course in question is the total criticism of the road that Poland chose at the end of World War II and at the beginning of the democratic and then socialist revolution. It was a road of reforms and acute political struggles, including armed struggles, which we remember. It is a historical truth that, treading that road, the working classes have become the creators and the masters of new Poland and their parties have become the builders of Poland's policy.

There are people who question those historic changes. There are people who reduce the history of People's Poland to a chain of crises. Crises are part of our history. There have been painful and even tragic crises. Simplifying in a caricaturist's way the history of the people who have reconstructed the state and the country from ruins is a derisive falsehood. It amounts to deriding the work of the people and of so many generations. It is a way of attacking the party. That is actually what matters mainly.

That is because the party is a target of an orchestrated offensive. Let us note the leading "motives" of that offensive: It is the party that opposes renewal. Conservative or antisocialist forces in opposition to renewal are active within the party. The true enemies of socialism are within the party. The party apparatus--the corrupted and backward looking apparatus--expresses those trends. The party committees, including the Central Committee, are the bulwarks of the old. Let us note the attacks against the party cadre--attacks that are no longer general. They are attacks by name, discrediting and slandering attacks, mudslinging. Some of it will always stick.

The stake is in the weakening and, in the end, the destruction of the party. Our alliances are being attacked every day. Yes, it is true that the attackers carefully ensure that there are no obvious, outward [zewnetrzne] political manifestations.

The aim is to gradually "hollow out" the alliance of its substance and of its political, ideological and emotional contents. The aim is to invest the atmosphere with antipathy and hatred, especially insofar as young people are concerned. That trend is also being promoted by geopolitical woolliness and by stubbornly stressing the ties with the West.

All those who seek to dismantle the party and to undermine the alliances which are, to be sure, Poland's historical chance, are the enemies of socialism. We state that those enemies have found certain opportunities (they have worked for them for many years) for official and semiofficial activities through joining many echelons of the new trade unions and many organizations and associations. This is especially true here--in Warsaw. They continue to do their job on a sweeping scale. Their organization is excellent and their discipline is Mafia-like. They can use Western media, including subversive and intelligence media, as important means of influence. It was precisely those forces who with feverish activity have sponsored and utilized most of the recent strikes. The continuation of the political struggle against the sponsors of antiparty and antisocialist attitudes and actions is and will be the party's important task. The Warsaw party organization bears particular responsibility in this regard vis-a-vis the entire party.

Unceasing concern for progress in the work of representative bodies--the people's councils at all levels--is an important duty of our organization. We note a great revival in this regard and we note how useful and salutary it is. We expect militancy and initiative from people's councillors who are party members. Within the large area of the difficult problems of Warsaw and of Warsaw Voivodship's towns and rural parishes, the performance of the people's councils is a condition for active social control and determines the observance of justice, honesty and good work. We attach great hopes to the new policy concerning workers self-government groups. Settling the problems by law will make it possible for those groups to extricate themselves from the impasse into which they slid and from the crisis that has gripped them in the past few months. The economic reform, the new law on enterprises and the new approach to self-government groups will be an important premise of democracy in plants--democracy that is based on the unity of rights, duties and responsibilities.

Many plants and institutes continue to send us information about the lowering of the position and militancy of medium-level managing cadres. As always, there are various reasons for that but one of them is the pressure exerted on that cadre as well as terror and disrespect for labor regulations, for duties and for discipline. That is bad. Anarchy in teams and the collapse of labor ethics, which is covered up by democratic phraseology, are as a rule the features of lazy workers who are vociferous instead. It is in the interest of the collectives to curb the extent of that disease. If party members are subject to it, then their party membership is an error.

For a number of months we have lived in Warsaw under the pressure of threats of strikes. It is significant that all of them have been politically motivated. The situation is clear. Some of the leaders of the new trade unions regarded the readiness to strike and the strikes themselves as the main means of building the strength and efficiency of their organization. Spectacular results might assure them that the road they had chosen was correct. It is much more difficult to build positions while attending to the daily specifics of trade union work. Strikes were to be the ultimate means. Resorting to strikes as a rule constitutes a violation of the [social] contract. The 90-day moratorium on strikes is very important. The legal settlement of the issue is very important.

The Warsaw Medical Academy has organized a strike in the past few days as a token of solidarity with the striking students in Lodz. It is beyond question that the organizers of the strike have been motivated by political aims (except for the demands that can be described as vocational, the main demands are political). The chief concern of the strikers was an extensive expansion of the position and influence of the independent association of students (NZS), which has been supported by KOR from the very beginning.

All the signs of the prolongation and even aggravation of the political situation were pointing to the danger of the situation's slipping out of control.

The danger of the increased aggressiveness of groups and forces who count on rendering the state helpless, on paralyzing the state executive organs, on weakening the party as the main supporting structure. [sentence as published] It was a dangerous development, also from the viewpoint of Poland's international interests, especially from the viewpoint of our position and role in the socialist community. In such a situation the eighth plenum and the Sejm session following it have become an event that has consolidated--has created premises for consolidating--our society around the line of socialist renewal.

TRYBUNA LUDU: CALM WORKING PART OF RENEWAL PROCESS

LD181818 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Feb 81

["The Right To Participate in Renewal"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP)--Concerning the 10-point package of issues presented by Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in particular:

The disorder in the economy has now reached such proportions that it will not be possible to reverse the tendencies toward recession at once--even in circumstances of restored public order. In many spheres the deficit will become much worse in the coming months. For this reason, the government program, which assesses the situation in the critical year 1981 so realistically, boils down primarily to measures guaranteeing the elementary conditions for the functioning of the economy and public life. The package of problems of Council of Ministers Chairman Jaruzelski specifies the aims which have been set. It is not yet a program for a way out of the crisis; it is in essence a temporary program for overcoming the most difficult period in an organized fashion which limits the negative social consequences of regression.

Many people consider that the beginning of the process of renewal, in simplified terms, is connected with the wave of strikes of last summer. The fact that this renewal was very much awaited gave the strike movements a certain special character, a kind of aura which they do not, in principle, possess in other countries, where they are considered to be the biggest unavoidable evil. In these conditions, participation in a strike or in preparations for a strike and so on became, as a reflex for many people, the chief form, so to say, of renewal--the demonstration of support for it.

On the other hand, calls for calm and regular working do not enjoy a good reputation in the public memory. As a consequence it is not the best experience in this sphere that they are taken as an attempt to "undermine" aspirations for renewal. It is time to put an end to this paradoxical situation in which a strike can be considered a necessary voice in support of renewal, and peaceful labor not.

The acceptance of these truths by all working people and trade unions cannot merely be achieved by calls for sober understanding in the critical conditions in which the country finds itself. What is needed for this is an energetic and consistent line by the government in the implementation of the obligations ensuing from the social contract.

One can hear many opinions going about that from this point of view the present government has made a good start. Thus there exist chances to get out of the vicious circle and the incorrectly stated dilemma and there are chances that the normal fulfillment of obligations and good management will finally become a full right to participation in renewal and a necessary voice in support of its strengthening.

MINISTER, PROFESSOR COMMENT ON CENSORSHIP BILL

LD221448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] [Announcer] The speedy solution of one problem announced by the government is the issue of the bill on censorship. Two time-limits for its submission to the Sejm have elapsed; the first was 30 November, the second on 15 January. At present there is silence.

As we know there were two proposed draft bills on censorship: the proposal made by the Ministry of Justice and the so-called social proposals mainly prepared by the Coordinating Committee of Scientific and Art Associations. On several points it was possible to coordinate differences between the proposals; on several, they have been maintained. Thus, the Ministry of Justice says one thing about under whose authority censorship should be--it says that it should be under the authority of the premier, while the creators of the social proposal say that it should be under the Sejm. Should the censorship indicate eradicated passages? The ministry says no, the social proposal says yes, by inserting periods in brackets. What should censorship protect? The ministry says vital Polish international interests while the social proposal says only Poland's alliances. Should the violation of censorship regulations be punishable? The ministry says yes while the social proposal says no. Because the matter is protracting, we have asked to our studio Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia, and Prof Klemens Szaniawski, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of Scientific and Art Associations.

Gentlemen, Minister Bafia said at a press conference--the first press conference held by the new government--that it will be possible to submit the draft bill on censorship to the Council of Ministers in 1 or 1 and 1/2 months. Why so long?

[Bafia] Work has been completed. There are still a certain number of divergencies to be resolved and the means of settling problems--from the point of view of the bill in general, from the point of view of its future role and its social function. It would be best to achieve similar wording in all factors--those responsible on the government side for the problems of the bill on censorship and those persons interested in its results.

[Announcer] I understand that you would like to see the agreed draft before submitting it to the Sejm. What is your opinion, professor?

[Szaniawski] My position on the issue is made difficult by the fact that I do not know how the minister imagines it will happen. Indeed, I would not treat lightly things which have been already agreed and, I understand, which constitute the text of agreed points to be submitted to the Sejm. These are important things. I am not treating them lightly. I would add that I would be very glad if these points alone could constitute a norm in existing practice because they are not--and are being systematically--I would not say violated, because something which is not in force cannot be violated--but if these points were currently respected the situation in this respect would look much better. [sentence as heard] Concerning issues which have not been agreed, the difference of opinion has been mutually motivated. On all issues it is a difference over significant questions, and we know that if a bill of this kind contains items not fully defined it loses most of its efficiency, if we refer efficiency to the aim of supporting the arbitrary operation of the censorship office. [as heard] Arbitrary operation I think, is not the subject of dispute; it has been a notorious phenomenon to date, and to some extent it is still troublesome today.

What do I think about chances for agreement on these issues? Mr Minister, we have discussed the subject in a fairly large group at a number of meetings. It seems to me that both sides demonstrated maximum good will in making concessions in order to reach some meeting point. Since we were unable to meet I cannot see what the chances are for any more agreements on these very important matters.

[Announcer] If I may put another question. What is your opinion on submitting the draft to the Sejm as it is at the moment, by presenting two alternative versions, one presented by the Ministry of Justice, and not approved by the Cooordinating Committee, and vice versa?

[Bafia] I think that such an alternative exists and that the Sejm in any case will adopt an arbitration role at some point. Apart form that I would once again point to the importance of not resolving individual issues, for example, by voting, where 15 persons are for and 12 are against.

[Announcer] But this is what the Sejm commission is for, to resolve not necessarily by voting but by concensus.

[Bafia] Must certainly, but the question arises if in our discussion so far, it has been so difficult to find such a concensus, will the Sejm commission find it? Also, it would be good if the Council of Ministers, in its entirety, was able know the divergencies and express a view on whether it will fully uphold the divergencies. Then the future of the issue will be settled.

[Announcer] Professor, how do you imagine further progress to make it as just as possible?

[Szaniawski] Since we have now arrived at that point--and we have the text--then in the places where it is impossible to do otherwise--there being two variants--and I think that this text, together with the motivation which accompanies it, should soon find itself--that is, if the government thinks this should be so--in the hands of the people who will make the final decision on whether the draft should become law or not. I have in mind the Sejm and the procedures which are obligatory in the Sejm; that is, first the committee--either a special one or one of the existing ones--and then the plenary session.

[Announcer] I take it that you, Professor, are standing by your views. But Mr Minister, I take it that you disagree because I understand from your speech that you will not accept it. What concrete steps do you propose? The appointing, once again, of the joint commission of the government and Solidarity and of the Coordinating Committee?

[Bafia] I think that it is worthwhile returning to the merits of the case. The various differences are linked with the problem of interpreting the Gdansk agreements. There have been two views. We have referred to the fact that in the ministry's draft we are in full agreement with the text formulated in the Gdansk agreement on the subject of censorship.

A classical case here is the formula concerning the security of the state and international policy, where it says in the agreement that censorship will protect the state's vital international interests.

[Szaniawski] As an international publicist, I have here a different opinion. Under the pretext that one protects important international interests, we have sold a lot. I do not know whether it was 3 billion or 2 million. This gentleman was under protection in our country for several years. [as heard] The case of the shah of Iran was similar. We had to kow-tow continuously in the Polish press. There were several other cases--for example, Polish readers learned about Watergate after Nixon had gone.

[Bafia] Yes, these are examples, but I would like to ask whether by these examples you are undermining the formula of the Gdansk agreements?

[Szaniawski] No, I am not. I am simply interpreting it in this way; the formulation of the draft which you have before you suffices--it should be enough for it to say that censorship should defend Poland's international alliances. That is what we should be concerned with.

[Bafia] But this is clearly contradictory to the agreement signed in Gdansk.

[Announcer] Mr Minister, we have discussed this matter, and there are arguments in all directions. Perhaps you remember the counterargument which was made on sticking to the literal entry. We have aired this matter too. Is it the right moment to return to this problem?

[Bafia] I agree that there are two approaches, one which refers to the spirit of the agreement, the other to the letter of the agreement. But it seems to me that this is a good example which shows that perhaps there still exists the possibility to explain certain circumstances to each other and for the final confirmation of views on this matter.

[Announcer] So, Mr Minister, you are in favor of restarting negotiations from where they were left off on 15 January?

[Bafia] I favor the leadership of the government expressing its views in the press and I made appropriate proposals on this matter: The draft bill, the motivations, the opposing views, the motivation of the opposing views presented by the Coordinating Committee, by creative associations and by scientists.

[Announcer] Can you tell me when you presented this to the government Presidium?

[Bafia] It was on 15 January.

[Announcer] As I understand it, nothing much has happened since then.

[Szaniawski] I understand that one should not hurry bills too much. But I am not concerned with speed. I am only concerned, as are others who are interested in the matter, that there should not be delays which we cannot afford.

[Bafia] Yes, but it seems to me that we are discussing whether the weight of the difficulties arising over this matter--the differences of interpretation of the Gdansk agreements--should be shifted to the Sejm or to the deputies, as well as our differences with the Sejm committee over this matter, or should we continue the search for constructive solutions which would eliminate at least some of the differences. It seems to me that it is correct to want to speed up the matter. But at the same time we must remember that the most important thing is not whether all this will be completed in 2 weeks in the Sejm or after 1 month. The most important thing is that we should be converging on a joint solution on the merits of the case.

VICE PREMIER MALINOWSKI COMMENTS ON FOOD PRODUCTION

LD222220 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb (PAP)--Appearing on Polish television, Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski, who is chairman of the Council for the Food Economy, said that in the future Poland will be able not only to feed herself on the level considered optimum by science but also to become a food exporter. Malinowski based his statements on a few (?premises).

Firstly, in case of Poland, the FAO-established minimum of land ensuring the per capita self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is more than twice as big as the norm.

Secondly, in the coming years, the structure of industrial production in Poland should (?arrange) essentially to take the needs of agriculture into account. Now, only 4 per cent of the production capacity of Polish industry is used to manufacture the means of production for agriculture. The goal is to approximate 15 per cent, that is, to reach the level attained by countries which solved the problem of feeding their populations in the best possible way.

Thirdly, in keeping with guidelines of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Presidium of the United Peasants' Party CC, the share of investment outlays on agriculture is to rise from the present 25 per cent to 35 per cent and even more in the coming future.

Referring to the issue of 750,000 hectares of land to be assigned to private farmers from the state fund of land, Roman Malinowski said that Premier Jaruzelski signed a government resolution on land distribution, the resolution boils down to abolishing a number of formal barriers in the sale of land criticized by farmers. On the other hand, it aims at ensuring full participation of the rural self-government in jointly deciding on the allotment of land.

The resolution commits the minister of agriculture to draft an amended law on the protection of (?arable) lands by the end of June 1981 in consultation with the rural self-government. The minister of justice was obliged to prepare definite solutions to ensure legal protection of the property of private farms, and the minister of labour, wages and social welfare was put under an obligation to draft an amended law on pensions for farmers and their families.

AGRICULTURE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON SUPPLIES

LD220052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Interview with Bohdan Andrzejewski, deputy director of the Agency for Trading in Farm Machines [AGROM], by unidentified Warsaw correspondent on supplies for technical equipment for agriculture--date not given]

[Summary] [Question] "Mr Director, what will the supplies for the agriculture be like this year, first of all to individual farmers in the shape of equipment, machines and implements and with special consideration for those needed now for the spring campaign?"

[Answer] Supplies for individual farmers are to be appreciably stepped up at the expense of larger machines for socialized farms. For instance, two- and three-ridge ploughs, which are in very short supply, will be increased from 20,000 in 1980 to 30,000 this year. Tractor harrows will be increased from 25,000 to 40,000, tractor-cultivators from 9,000 to 11,700, potato harvesting machines from 10,000 to 13,000 and binding machines from 6,700 to 9,700. This does not mean that we will satisfy farmers this year as far as these ranges are concerned. But the deficit will be somewhat reduced. If we continue, dynamically, for a few years, we should catch up on the negligence of the past which was due to plans for an increase in heavy machines for socialized deliveries.

[Question] "Is it to be understood that we are changing the production profile? Is there more production this year and during the next few years of equipment earmarked for individual farmers and less for large machines of the type of various combines for the sector of the socialized economy?"

[Answer] There will be a reduction of machines such as combines for the socialized sector. For instance, last year we sold 4,400 grain combines while this year's plan provides for 3,600; 2,500 combines for potato lifting this year, as opposed to 1,500. The output of heavy machines has been greatly reduced, enabling us to produce more small ones. Where possible, factories will in the first quarter produce machines needed in the spring. Preference is given to machines needed right now.

[Question] "Mr Director, just one last question dealing with the quality of equipment. We talk a lot about the repairs of machines, about the shortage of spare parts, and I think that if the factories paid more attention to the quality of machines--and first of all the quality of those sets, those parts which show greatest wear and tear--we would not face the problem of repairs."

[Answer] Efforts are being made to improve quality. This will be made easier by the fact that smaller machines required by private farmers are on the whole simpler and therefore it will be easier to achieve higher quality.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES FISHING PROBLEMS

LD210850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping dealt yesterday with the forms of cooperation between the Polish merchant and fishing fleets and foreign partners. Increasing protectionist trends in world shipping and even restrictions compel our shipowners to conclude multilateral and bilateral agreements as well as to set up shipping and fishing companies.

The objective of this is to ensure for our fleet enough cargo and to prevent the weakening of its position on the most remunerative sea routes. The fixing by the majority of countries of 200-mile limits including the zones richest in fish has forced Poles to cooperate with owners of these waters. The deputies agreed with the assertion that cooperation with foreign countries is indispensable, but they wanted to find out whether it was profitable not only for enterprises but also for the economy as a whole.

The commission has asserted once again the need to modernize the Polish merchant and fishing fleets. The second item on the agenda was the evaluation of the implementation of demands submitted by workforces from maritime economy enterprises. Representatives of the ministry have agreed that the implementation of agreements was very slack. The Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping has decided to dedicate soon a special meeting solely to the implementation of these agreements.

CONGRESSES DISCUSS AGRICULTURE SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD202118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The main movement in the report-back and election campaign in progress in agricultural circles concerns the demand for restoring full self-government in the management of rural representative organs.

This goal for farmers is guided by the conviction that only a self-government, unfettered by bureaucratic methods of management and one which will have wide-ranging powers, will become a real commander in the milieu and co-organizer of production on individual farms.

These problems are being discussed, among others, at the voivodship congresses of delegates of agricultural circles. Today, they were held in Tarnobrzeg, Slupsk, and Szczecin Voivodships.

The participants in the congresses elected voivodship authorities for agricultural circles and also delegates for the national congress, announced for March.

GRABSKI CHAIRS PARTY ECONOMIC SECRETARIES MEETING

LD202224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A periodic conference of economic secretaries of party voivodship committees took place at the party Central Committee today. It was devoted to developing party plans in the economic field following the eighth plenum, with special attention being paid to problems of economic reform. The debate was chaired by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Special attention was given to production and economic results obtained during January. It was stated that significantly important with regard to the market situation and the feelings of the people is the strengthening of social controls and a more strict campaign against speculation in goods in short supply. Regarding production for export, special attention should be paid to the earliest possible ending of delays in implementing trade contracts.

Market Supplies, Export Delays

LD210158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday at the party Central Committee Tadeusz Grabski chaired a periodic conference of party voivodship committees' economic secretaries.

It was stated at the conference that as compared with the plan, the market supplies deficit amounts to Z9 billion. Regarding exports, deliveries are 25 percent below last year's level. The state of the food market is under the decisive influence of the continued declining trend in the purchase of milk and meat. The rationing which is to be introduced on 1 April of this year is to alleviate the difficulties connected with the buying of meat and its products as well as their just distribution.

The meeting agreed on the need to step up social control, both in production and distribution. As regards export output, it is urgently imperative to liquidate delays in the implementation of trade agreements and contracts. An important target for party echelons and organizations is an adequate promotion of the economic reform leading to a complete comprehension of its precepts.

FORMER ENGINEERING INDUSTRY LEADERS CRITICIZED

LD190920 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 19 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--The main cause of Poland's deep economic crisis and her vast debts abroad appear to be the errors in the investment policy of the 1970's. Most prominent among these errors is the investment extravagance in the engineering industry, states TRYBUNA LUDU at the beginning of a shattering criticism levelled at the then leadership of the engineering industry. Obsession with gigantic projects was one of the leading trends. Poland was supposed to become the world's leading or, at least, Europe's biggest producer of tractors, diesel engines, construction machinery, all kinds of motor cars, bearings, electronic watches, calculating machines, etc--all that to be made in newly-built plants based on foreign licences.

One consequence of such investment greed manifested by the engineering industry was reduction of funds for the development of the chemical and foodstuffs industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy. These excessively costly investment projects were launched and realized in a manner which made them immune to questioning or criticism. Usually they were based on a special decree of the Council of Ministers, which means outside the plan subject to the Sejm approval to avoid unnecessary questions from deputies.

Obviously, to be sure of impunity in implementing such policy, one had effectively to eliminate potential critics and opponents from the field. Consequently, specialists from outside the ministry were divided into friends and foes of the engineering industry, and the latter were silenced with extreme deftness. Ways have also been found to bar the press from criticizing the undertakings of the Ministry of the Engineering Industry. Arbitrariness and disregard of the country's investment plans was assuming even more drastic forms. During trips to Japan, representatives of the ministry's leadership used to conclude contracts for the purchase of machines without having analyzed the purposefulness of such purchases beforehand. As a result, about 10 billion zlotys worth of equipment, 85 percent of which purchased with hard currency, now stands idle.

Another example of that period was deprivation of the Polish national economy of precious chances of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. When the engineering industry of a friendly country had approached Poland with the proposal jointly to expand production of buses to the level of 25,000 a year, the Ministry of the Engineering Industry disregarded this proposal quipping that it was not inclined to enter into negotiations with voivodships, an allusion to the small size of the country from which the offer of cooperation had come.

BANK CONTROL EXAMINES TARNOW MACHINERY PURCHASES

LD220358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] A bank control carried out at enterprises and institutions of Tarnow Voivodship has revealed the existence of superfluous machines and appliances worth Z360 million. About Z46 million was simply thrown down the drain. This is the value of machines and appliances which will never find any use in industry. Half of the responsibility for this must be attributed to the Debica Stomil tire enterprise. Many superfluous machines and appliances are also in the warehouses of the Famel electric engine factory in Tarnow and the artificial materials factory at (Szustkowo). Attempts are being made at present to sell these useless appliances to other enterprises.

RAKOWSKI MEETS WITH LEADING CADRES OF RADIO

LD201858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A party-professional conference of leading cadres of Polish radio and the executive of basic party organizations in the central unit and of heads of regional units took place today at the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs with the participation of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

They discussed the most important program tasks resulting from the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. They also discussed the statement made by the premier at the Sejm session.

Taking part in the conference were Jozef Klasa, head of the Central Committee Press and Radio and Television Department, and deputy head Jozef (Zajchowski).

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS JARUZELSKI

LD222200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] A general meeting of delegates of the Christian social association took place in Wroclaw today. In the resolution outlining the program of the association's activities, full support has been expressed for the process of democratic renewal of life in the country. It points to the special role of the Catholic Church in surmounting the current crisis. The meeting extended its support to the programmatic precepts of the government of Premier Jaruzelski.

Ryszard (?Zielinski) was elected president of the association's Supreme Council. Kazimierz Morawski was reelected chairman of the main administration.

The meeting has sent letters to Pope John Paul II; Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski and to Wroclaw Metropolitan Archbishop Henryk Gulbinowicz.

GISZBACH, KISIEL ATTEND GDANSK, LODZ PZPR SESSIONS

LD202120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A 2-day report-back and election conference of the local party organization has begun in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. The party organization is the largest on the Gdansk coast, numbering over 3,000 members. Tadeusz Fiszbach, alternate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee was invited to attend.

At a conference in Lodz, attended by Henryk Kisiel, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, it was stressed that the consolidation of the party and partnership cooperation with trade unions is an indispensable condition for the successful renewal.

At a conference of the Bielsko-Biala party active, for known reasons, reference was made to conclusions drawn from recent strikes in the Sub-Beskid region.

More on Gdansk Meeting

LD210814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk a 2-day report-back and election conference of the party organization, the largest on the Gdansk coast, is taking place. The debate is attended by candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and Gdansk Voivodship party committee First Secretary Tadeusz Fiszbach.

In conformity with the decision of the party factory committee adopted last November, its term of office has been shortened. The decision was motivated by the need to obtain a confirmation of confidence in the factory party echelons. In most of the primary party organization in the Gdansk shipyards new officers have already been elected according to regulations fixed by the party organization in the shipyard.

JELENIA GORA PZPR DECIDES ON PRECONGRESS TASKS

LD210216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The tasks of the voivodship party echelons before the ninth congress were the subject of plenary meetings of voivodship committees in Jelenia Gora, Czestochowa and Przemysl.

In Jelenia Gora the meeting evaluated the recent events and strikes which took place in the voivodship at the end of January and beginning of February. At the moment the most urgent issue is a rapid improvement of the voivodship therapeutic and health service facilities. The voivodship committee executive decided to speed up construction of the voivodship hospital and to provide a specialist construction capability for the health service requirements. Regarding personnel policy, in the future these matters will be resolved in the framework of a partnership dialogue with the trade unions and representative organizations. However, this dialogue must be calm and people must be protected against unjust accusations and held responsible only for what they have really done.

CELEBRATION HELD FOR SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD202226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1820 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the organizing of the Soviet Army, a solemn concert was given in Teatr Polski in Warsaw, organized by the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and the Central Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Present were participants in the battles for national and social liberation, Polish Army soldiers, delegations from enterprises in Warsaw and delegations from social organizations.

Present were members of the PZPR Central Committee Politiburo Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense; Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], Stefan Olszowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and representatives of the leadership of the political parties including Jerzy Szymanek of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and Piotr Stefanski of the SD Central Committee.

Members of the Warsaw authorities were present, led by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the voivodship party committee.

Among the numerous ex-servicemen present was Michael Zymierski, honorary chairman of the ZBOWID Central Council, marshal of Poland; and Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the ZBOWID Central Council.

Also taking part in the celebrations were Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity; Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Central Council of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

(Vasiliy Iryn), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union, and a delegation of the northern group of the Soviet Army in Poland, led by the first deputy commander and chief of staff, Maj Gen Alexey Kapochkin were present. Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, and military attaches from a number of diplomatic representations accredited to Poland attended.

After the playing of the national anthems of Poland and the Soviet Union, a speech was made by Gen Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense, chief of general staff of the Polish Armed Forces.

General Siwicki Speech

LD202330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1820 GMT 20 Feb 81

["Excerpts" of speech by Gen Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the general staff of the Polish Armed Forces, delivered at a celebration in Warsaw commemorating the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army--recorded]

[Text] History has measured 63 years since the day when the workers-peasant Red Army, born of the Great October Socialist Revolution, achieved its first epoch-making victory.

It was of epoch-making importance. By defeating the internal forces of counterrevolution and by smashing the military intervention of imperialism, the Red Army influenced not only the future of its homeland but also the future of other countries and nations, including Poland and Poles.

It was the Red Army that defended the achievements of the revolution and which created international conditions for regaining, after 150 years of slavery, our national sovereignty. It was mainly thanks to the Soviet Army that our country was liberated from Hitlerite occupation and the nation saved from (?complete destruction).

It was the country of the soviets and its army during World War II that enabled the Polish Armed Forces to rise again. It is through brotherly Soviet held that our armed forces have at their disposal modern defense systems, that their command and technical personnel are able to draw upon the rich resources of knowledge made available to them in Soviet studies and to improve their military mastery at joint training exercises.

Finally, it is the Soviet Army--the main force of the socialist defensive coalition, with its rocket and nuclear might, by defending the borders of the whole community--that today is guarding our land together with soldiers of the Polish Peoples' Army.

These are great, historical truths and adequately important reasons for us to remember always the anniversary of the organization of that army. Therefore we solemnly honor the day. [applause]

Comrades and citizens, the strategic direction of the great offensive on Berlin was led through Poland. That offensive brought freedom to Poland. The price paid was more than 600,000 Soviet soldiers fallen between the Bug and the Odra. Today, we pay cordial homage to them and we assure the heirs of the traditions of the heroic people that this priceless sacrifice of life, the ever-lasting link in our friendship, was not in vain and will never be forgotten. [applause]

In our grateful memory, handed over to new generations there will also dwell forever the all-round Soviet help which we have received during the most difficult periods of time for the Polish nation.

It was this Soviet help that enabled Polish soldiers to fight, together with Soviet soldiers, against fascism. Thanks to the material personnel and moral help given by our Soviet ally, our soldiers were able to bring freedom to their compatriots, take part in the liberation of the nations of Czechoslovakia and Germany, and as the only ones among the anti-Hitlerite coalition to have the honor, together with Soviet brothers-in-arms, to take part in the historic act of storming Berlin.

Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, born on the battlefields of World War II and cemented by blood, has become a firm foundation of the alliance between our people and countries. It is and will be the main premise of our society. [applause] Allow me, comrades and citizens, to convey cordial and fervent greetings to all soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army on the day of their anniversary. [applause] Let the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, cemented by jointly shed blood, unite. [applause] Let the friendship of Polish and Soviet people consolidate. [applause]

LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET EMBASSY MEETING ON ARMY DAY

LD202348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] To mark the 63d anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army, a meeting was held in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. It was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Mieczyslaw Moczar, Stefan Olszowski, Zdzislaw Kurowski, Zbigniew Zielinski, as well as heads of Central Committee departments, representatives from a number of ministries, ex-combatant organizations, social and youth groups, Polish Army generals and journalists. Veterans of the struggle for political and social liberation also attended.

Delegations from the Soviet Army were present. The host of the meeting was the military, navy and air force attache at the Soviet Embassy, Col (Yuriy Rylov).

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HONORS SOVIET ARMY GROUP

LD202144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A ceremony to award golden honorary badges of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society to a group of soldiers and members of the Soviet Army delegation led by Maj Gen Aleksandr (Kapochkin) first deputy commander of the northern group of the Soviet Army, took place at the house of Polish-Soviet Friendship in Warsaw. The Presidium of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society made the award as a token of recognition for their all-round internationalist activities in the field of propagating and strengthening friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples and for the cause of consolidating Polish-Soviet comradeship in arms. Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the society's main board, presented the decorations.

A festive concert also took place in Lubin. The Soviet guests Col Aleksandr (Demichenko) and Lt Col Anatoliy (Beloguri) were present. The voivodship authorities were present led by Wladyslaw Kruk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and Lublin party first secretary.

Members of the public laid flowers before the monument to the fighters for the liberation of Slask Opolski in Opole and at monuments of gratitude throughout the voivodship.

A meeting has also taken place in Opole between a delegation of the northern group of the Soviet Army and secretaries of the voivodship party committee.

A week of friendship and comradeship in arms is in progress on all warships of the Polish People's Republic Navy. Meetings with Soviet comrades in arms are taking place on warships and at cultural-educational establishments.

LENART PRAVDA ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST UNITY VIEWED

LD202300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1840 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] PRAVDA today carries an article by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, who comments on events in our country and calls for the strengthening of ideological unity in the socialist camp. Jozef Lenart asserts that at present in Poland, like a few years ago in Czechoslovakia, the forces of imperialism are seeking an opportunity to tear down the communist party and the new society within. In this situation the socialist countries should be resolved to oppose the attempts to weaken the community of socialist countries.

TRYBUNA ON U.S., NATO PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD181608 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 18 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP)--"The constant, massive interest in Poland's affairs displayed by Western media--to say nothing of NATO's subversive radio stations and centers--is characteristic of the cold war trend, which is going through a rebirth before our eyes," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU journalist Ignacy Krasicki.

"The cold war accents in America's current policy are naturally conducive to the development of the most aggressive features of the psychological war conducted against the socialist states by NATO."

Krasicki noted this stepped-up aggressiveness in official U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union, accompanied by constant attempts to use the diverse tensions in the world, including the Polish situation, for confrontation with true socialism.

"What is needed in this overall complex situation is increased vigilance on the part of our republic opinion and an in-depth analysis of the causes of increased tension in international relations. Also, the awareness of the basic truth that, as a nation and state, we are facing new attempts to escalate ideological warfare, a successive stage of the confrontation between two global social systems," wound up Ignacy Krasicki.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD181820 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Feb 81

["No Bargaining"--PAP headline]

[Text] In the entire history of our country, Poland has never had so many "kindly uncles," writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, setting forth the views of certain Western figures about the situation in Poland. The politicians, journalists and economists of many Western countries are trying to answer the question: Who is going to help Poland?

As is known, Poland's economic position is extremely difficult and any assistance or financial benefits might make the way out of the crisis easier for us. It is for this reason that Poland values so highly the emergency financial aid from the USSR and other socialist countries. The West, meanwhile, has included Poland on the list of countries on "the threshold of credit risk." Now the United States and West European banks are waiting to see what their political leadership, their governments, are going to say about possible further big and long-term credits.

The attitude of government circles toward the events in Poland is of a purely political nature. Thus a commentator of the U.S. radio-television American Broadcasting Company states that the United States will not give Poland credits to buy food goods until "it begins implementation of necessary reforms." This statement can only be understood as a warning: Aid will be given only if what is proposed by the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] is first implemented. But KOR is striving to destabilize the authorities and to "erode" the socialist system.

Former U.S. State Department adviser Helmut Sonnenfeldt, without beating about the bush, said: "Every effort should be made to help put an end to socialism in the countries of East Europe by way of creating conditions for gradual evolution toward a pluralistic society in those states..."

The disorganization of social life in Poland, so zealously championed by various "free Americas" or "Europes" may do good service to the concepts of U.S. foreign policy. The State Department is extremely happy to stress the need to permit Poles to arrange their own affairs. However, at the same time, Haig, head of this department, has been trying to include the "Polish question" in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in direct talks with representatives of the USSR. Some kind of deal, perhaps? Haig received the only possible answer: Let the United States and its allies put a stop to their obvious interference in Polish affairs. The Poles will solve their problems for themselves, the army newspaper writes in conclusion.

PARIS CONFERENCE OF WESTERN CREDITORS SCHEDULED

LD211718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Wojciech Bogdanowicz report]

[Text] The Japanese agency KYODO today confirmed a report that a conference of our country's largest Western creditors would take place in Paris next Monday.

In all probability 12 states will take part in this meeting, among them the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan itself. KYODO does not go into the purpose of the meeting. There is a possibility, however, that Japan will make credits available to Poland so that our economy can be made healthy again.

News agencies recall that Poland's foreign indebtedness stands between $22 billion and $23 billion. More than half of this is made up of debts to advanced industrial capitalist countries.

According to the KYODO agency, Poland owes approximately $400 million to Japan.

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASED EXPORTS TO WEST VIEWED

LD160054 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP)--The value of goods and services exported by Poland to free currency markets during 1980 amounted to $7.7 billion. The value of Polish exports to the countries of the West and of the Third World in 1980, despite the difficulties which accumulated in the first half of the year was 14 percent higher (at current prices) than in 1979. However, the exports plan was not fulfilled. There was not enough coal, copper, sulphur, machines and equipment as well as consumer goods. The plan for 1981 envisages maintaining exports at the 1980 level, on condition that the export of all kinds of manufactured products and services ensures the present revenue of currencies, in view of the fact that the export of coal and other raw materials will be reduced.

The fact that opportunities exist for increasing exports to Western countries is testified to by the trends in the West toward stepping up economic exchanges with socialist countries. This was confirmed, in particular, by the recent statement of the U.S. secretary of agriculture who expressed opposition to maintaining the ban on grain exports from the United States to the USSR. Another piece of evidence is provided by the proposed visit of the British trade delegation to Moscow and London, plans to resume meetings between the economic circles of Great Britain and the USSR at ministerial level. The FRG press also reported the possibility of concluding, already in the summer of this year, an international agreement on the supply of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe amounting to 40 billio cubic meters per year.

All this enables one to draw the conclusion that in a situation in which the West, as it seems, is stepping up its onctacts with the East, the opportunities for the sale of Polish goods and services on world markets, on advantageous terms, exeed the stipulations of the exports plan.

CZYREK ENDS DANISH VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD210335 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] Copenhagen, 20 Feb (PAP)--The Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek today concluded his two-day visit to Denmark.

In the final day of his visit the chief of the Polish diplomacy held an hour long talk with Premier Anker Joergensen. The talk, said Minister Czyrek in a statement for PAP, covered bilateral relations and international problems.

Premier Joergensen expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the traditional Danish-Polish friendship and voiced confidence that this cooperation will continue to develop to the advantage of both countries. He also expressed the hope that the still present difficulties in mutual economic relations will be quickly overcome and that both Poland for Denmark and Denmark for Poland will remain important trading partners.

With regard to international problems, Premier Joergensen emphasized the significance of Poland's activeness in the international arena in relation to detente, disarmament and peaceful cooperation, stating that Denmark's policy proceeded in a similar direction. This is important for the development of East-West relations, for the shaping of a proper peaceful climate in Europe and the world in accord with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Danish premier extended his best wishes for Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and repeated his invitation for him to pay a visit to Denmark.

Minister Czyrek was also received by Queen Margrethe the Second in the Amalienborg Palace.

A joint Polish-Danish communique issued at the end of Minister Czyrek's visit to Denmark states among other things that during the talks he and his Danish counterpart expressed serious concern over the growth of tension in international relations. They came out in favour of a policy of detente and dialogue, which enhances confidence and an equitable mutually advantageous cooperation.

In that context, the sides underlined the importance of full respect for and implementation of the United Nations Charter and (?the CSCE) Final Act.

The two ministers pointed to the key importance of the process initiated by the CSCE for the peaceful future of Europe.

They emphasized the importance they attach to the achievement of positive results at the Madrid conference concerning all parts of the Helsinki Final Act, taking into account concrete progress with regard to the military aspects of security. They confirmed the need for continuation of the CSCE process.

The ministers were unanimous in recognizing the need of halting the arms race and the strengthening of equal security for all parties concerned to be maintained at the lowest possible level of armaments. They laid special emphasis on the need for progress in SALT negotiations, in the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear armed forces in Europe and in the Vienna negotiations concerning reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe.

The ministers stated with satisfaction that relations between Poland and Denmark were developing favorably.

The ministers focused their particular attention on the state and possibility of development of the mutually favourable economic relations and confirmed the interest of the two sides in intensification of trade exchange. They confirmed their joint interest in a mutually advantageous development of cultural and scientific cooperation.

Minister Czyrek invited Minister Olesen to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set later.

RADIO FREE EUROPE EXPLOSION IN MUNICH REPORTED

LD221522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Eight persons were injured when yesterday, at about 2200 at the Radio Free Europe broadcasting station in Munich, a plastic charge, placed under that part of the building housing the Czechoslovak section of the station, exploded.

The braodcasting of programs was interrupted for a short time.

A spokesman of Radio Free Europe did not give the names of the injured. What is known is that two persons suffered very serious injuries and one of the women is in a critical state. The Munich police think that the charge weiged about ten kilograms. The explosion blew out doors and windows in neighboring houses. Material losses are put at about $2 million. The Munich police are questioning two persons who were apprehended near the explosion yesterday evening.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW REPORTED

AU221420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] The RCP delegation led by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which will attend the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress, left for Moscow this morning. The delegation is formed by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; and Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and ambassador to Moscow.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport. The party-state flags, draped around a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, were displayed at the airport. The party secretary general was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Aneta Spornic, Virgil Trofin, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suazan Gadea, Richard Winter, member of the party Central Committee, of the State Council and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass organizations, and other officials. Also present were USSR charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest (Mnaekov).

The RCP delegation, led by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which will attend the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress arrived in Moscow. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrades Dimitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Drozdenko, Dymshits members of the CPSU Central Committee; Mochalin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and Chukanov, deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to the USSR Traian Dudas.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

AU191105 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0657 GMT on 19 February begins a live relay from the SCINTEIA Square Exhibitional Center in Bucharest on the opening session of the second congress of management councils of socialist agricultural units, of all peasantry and of Working People's Councils in the food industry, forestry and water administration. The congress is attended by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, and "other comrades from the party-state leadership." It is opened by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, who greets the attendants, states the purpose of the congress, and conducts a vote on: The congress working bodies, with Nicolae Ceausescu as chairman; number and composition of the Presidium and other bodies; number and composition of the Secretariat; composition of drafting commission for the congress decision and appeal; drafting commission for the congress statutes; composition and Presidiums of the nine sections in which the congress will proceed; agenda, featuring the following points:

1. Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the objects of the new agricultural revolution in Romania;
2. Report on the activities of the National Council of Agriculture to implement the 1980 plan and to increase production in 1981; 3. Debates on the socioeconomic development plan for 1981-85 in the branches dealt with by the congress; 4. Expansion and diversification of agricultural mechanization in the 1981-85 period, and measures to utilize agricultural machinery so as to increase production; 5. Measures to be taken by central and local agricultural bodies to increase zootechnical production, fodder reserves and to ameliorate pasture land;
6. Development of the vegetable, fruit and grape-growing sectors in the 1981-85 period;
7. Development of scientific-technical research in agriculture and measures to apply latest achievements in the area; 8. Activities in the food industry in 1976-80 and development measures for the 1981-85 period; 9. Measures to improve the work of leadership bodies in agriculture and to expand self-management; 10. Measures to better utilize privately farmed land and individual resources; 11. Draft statue of the joint agroindustrial councils;
12. Composition of the National Council for Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration.

Ilie Verdet then conducts a vote on the regulations of the congress proceedings, which are unanimously adopted. At the first point of the agenda, Nicolae Ceausescu takes the floor at 0715 GMT.

Ceausescu Address

AU191240 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0715 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 19 February opening session of the Second Congress of Management Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of All the Peasantry and of Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the Second Congress of Management Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of all the Peasantry and of Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration is designed to review the results obtained in the course of the 1976-80 5-year plan, and to debate the socio-economic development plan and the agricultural development plan for the coming 5 years, and also to establish measures for raising agriculture to a higher level and enhancing its role in the country's general development and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause]

I take great pleasure in conveying to the participants in the congress, to all our peasantry and all working people in villages, to all our people, warm communist greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. [applause]

The congress, attended by over 11,000 delegates and guests, constitutes the broadest and most representative forum of working people employed in agriculture and other sectors of activity of the peasantry--a truly new, free class and master of its work and destinies who, in close alliance with the workers class, is playing a particularly important role in material production, in leading the society, in building the new socialist system. The congress was preceded by general meetings held at agricultural production cooperatives, machinery stations and state agricultural enterprises, by village meetings in noncooperative communes, by conferences of county agricultural unions and village working people, at which the working people examined activities to date and gave their views on the basic issues of agricultural organization and development at the current stage, and on ways of implementing the important tasks given the agricultural sector in the new 5-year plan.

It can be stated that the preparations for the congress occasioned extensive debates in all counties and communes on the basic issues of agriculture, of socio-economic development and Romania's domestic and foreign policies. They were a new and forceful assertion of our socialist democracy, which ensures actual participation by the peasantry and all working people in working out and implementing party-state policies, in leading all socio-economic sectors.

The congress reflects the great changes that have occurred in our society in consequence of the elimination of bourgeois-land owners' oppression and exploitation, of cooperativization and of providing agriculture with a new, socialist foundation; it reflects the profound revolutionary changes that have occurred in village life and in the life of the entire peasantry, the higher level of civilization and well-being of the peasantry and its active participation, in close alliance with the workers class, in consciously building Romania's new destiny. [applause]

The congress constitutes a clear expression of the special importance that our party and socialist state attach to agriculture, as one of the basic branches in Romania's national economy. Life and experience have conclusively demonstrated that agricultural cooperativization, development and modernization play a key role in the process of building socialism, and that promoting a correct agricultural policy is an essential condition for harmoniously developing the economy and successfully building the new social system. In light of the socialist construction experience in our country it becomes obvious that the thesis of priority industrial development to the detriment of agricultural development and modernization was responsible for neglecting the importance of increasing agricultural production. [applause] Application of that concept brought about disproportions in the general socio-economic development and had a negative impact on the people's living standard. At the same time, it must be added that the practice of socialist construction in general shows that under appreciating the importance of basing agriculture on socialist production relations generates serious social contradictions and damages the cause of building socialism and communism. [applause]

Our country's theoretical and practical experience, as well as that of other countries, shows that agricultural policies are of particular importance for developing countries striving for independent socio-economic development, progress and civilization; it has highlighted the need to attach special importance to agriculture, with a view to harmoniously developing the national economy and raising the people's living standard, to harmoniously developing the entire economy and consolidating national independence. [applause]

Proceeding from the general principles of socialism and from the specific realities prevailing in our country, the party program and the 12th congress set as a major objective the marked and simultaneous development of both industry, especially the production of raw materials and energy, and of agriculture, as basic branches of the national economy. In this spirit, the party is ensuring the constant progress of industry simultaneously with raising to an even higher level the role of agriculture in the balanced development of the entire economy, in meeting the people's daily requirements and in the entire socialist construction.

At this congress, too, I want to pay warm homage to our peasantry who, in the course of history, was the basic class of Romanian society, the undeterred struggler for the people and the nation's development, for defending our national existence, language and culture, for preserving the ancestors' soil, for freedom, independence and sovereignty of the fatherland. [applause]

For centuries on end the peasantry waged resolute struggles for the cause of social and national justice, for the country's advance along the path of progress and civilization. The great peasant revolts of the past three or four centuries are well known; they constituted landmarks in the peasantry's and masses' struggle against feudal oppression, foreign domination and oppression, and played a decisive role in establishing a new, modern Romania. [applause] Equally well-known are the struggles waged by the workers class, in close alliance with the peasantry, at the time of the birth and appearance of the proletariat in history, struggles which played a decisive role in forging national unity, in establishing a national, united state and later in building socialism in Romania. [applause]

During the socialist period, the alliance between the workers class and the peasantry, their unity with the intelligentsia and other categories of working people around the Communist Party constitute the monolithic foundation of the new system, the guarantee for its strength and lastingness, and for Romania's uninterrupted progress along the road of prosperity, socialist and communist civilization, of strengthening our fatherland's independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Within the framework of the continuous development and improvement of our socialist democracy, all economic sectors are incorporated in two general councils, [Ceausescu corrects himself] national councils: the national council of working people in industry and the national council of agriculture. They provide an appropriate organizational framework for discussing and solving the basic issues of Romanian economy, and permit direct participation by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and other categories of working people in leading all socio-economic activities, in working out Romania's general domestic and foreign policies. [applause]

I want to express my conviction that the proceedings of the second congress of the peasantry, of all working people employed in agriculture, forestry, food industry and water administration will be marked by a profound critical and self-critical spirit, and will facilitate a thorough and responsible examination of all points on the agenda. The congress will have to debate and endorse the socio-economic development plan in agriculture, and establish the best possible measures for increasing agricultural production and enhancing the contribution of agriculture to the general development of our national economy, to raising the people's living standard, and to implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism, to strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and to increasing our country's contribution to the struggle for national independence, peace and detente in the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades and friends, this agricultural congress is taking place shortly after the end of the 1976-80 5-year plan, in which the working people, led by the party, attained noteworthy achievements in all areas. Our economy continued to develop dynamically; we ensured harmonious and rapid development of the production forces throughout the country, substantial increases in the national wealth and in the material and intellectual standard of working people in towns and villages. Net industrial production increased at an average annual rate of over 10 percent, while overall production increased at a rate of 9.5 percent. Labor productivity increased over 40 percent throughout the 5-year plan, and contributed approximately three-fourths of the industrial production increase. A considerable contribution to the general progress of our society was made by agriculture. As a result of the state's material and financial efforts, the agricultural sector was provided with a large number of tractors and other agricultural machinery; 900,000 hectares of land were irrigated, and deliveries of chemical fertilizer increased substantially. On this basis, the average annual production of grain totaled 19.4 million tons, 4.5 million tons more than in the 1971-75 5-year plan. The production of technical crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes also increased. In the zootechnical sector, the number of animals of all breeds, especially pigs, sheep and fowl increased. The average annual rates recorded in the preceding 5-year plan were exceeded by approximately 560,000 tons of meat, 10.3 million hectoliters of milk, and over 1.9 billion eggs. In general, agricultural production increased at an annual average rate of close to 5 percent, thus supplying the people with agricultural produce and foodstuffs, and industry with raw materials, and covering other requirements in our society.

In the course of the 1976-80 5-year plan the other branches of the national economy developed considerably. At the same time, science, education and culture--essential factors for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and raising our fatherland to a higher level of material and intellectual civilization--recorded a great upsurge.

By allocating about one-third of the national income to socioeconomic development, in the 1976-81 period we accomplished a vast program of investment projects. The volume of fixed assets thus increased 55 percent. In the past 5-year plan we created more than 1 million new jobs. At the same time, we implemented the 11th party congress objective of building industrial production facilities totaling at least 10 billion lei in all counties. Commercial exchanges and cooperation ventures within CEMA and with other socialist countries expanded, as did exchanges with developing countries and with developed capitalist states. The total volume of Romania's foreign trade more than doubled in the course of the 5-year plan.

Increases in material production and more efficient utilization of social resources permitted a 41.5 percent increase in the national income, thus ensuring the necessary resources for continuously raising the working people's incomes. As is known, real remuneration increased during the 5-year plan by about 19 percent, as compared with the 18-20 percent initially envisaged in the directives, while the peasantry's real income increased 29 percent above and beyond the upper limit of initial provisions. The 1976-80 5-year plan was the end of the seventies, which marked a very significant stage in implementing the party program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. During this period, the industrial potential of our country almost tripled, while agricultural production increased close to 60 percent. The marked development of the technical-material basis is conclusively illustrated by the fact that fixed assets came to a total volume of 1.87 trillion lei, two-thirds of which were put into operation in the past 10 years.

Some 2.2 million jobs were created, and labor productivity in industry almost doubled. An increase of 2.4 times in the national income permitted general improvements in the people's living conditions, a doubling of the people's real incomes, an increase of 2.1 times in goods sales and services, and considerable development of the housing sector and in the construction of social-cultural establishments in towns and villages. The noteworthy achievements attained in consolidating the technical-material basis of our society during this period are the result of the consistent party-state policy of allocating an important part of the national income to socialist accrual. One of the basic economic laws of expanded reproduction is the allocation of an important part of the national income to accrual, thus ensuring increases in the production forces and the progress of science and culture, and on this basis raising the people's level of civilization. Only by securing the necessary means for rapidly developing the national economy can we resolutely advance along the path of socialism, ensure a better life for all working people, for all our people, and strengthen our fatherland, its independence and sovereignty. [applause]

It can be confidently asserted that the great achievements attained by our people in building socialism forcefully demonstrate the superiority of the new social system, as well as the fact that only if the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, only if the masses and all the people are masters of their national resources and destinies, only if everything that is produced belongs to the people, is it possible to make rapid socio-economic progress and ensure the people's well-being and advance toward a society of social justice. [applause]

This should be stressed even more forcefully now, in the current international conditions, when the economic crisis is deepening and when the gaps between rich and poor countries are widening. At the same time, struggles are intensifying against the policy of imperialist and colonialist domination and oppression, for achieving profound social and national changes. These struggles conclusively demonstrate that the masses everywhere are increasingly aware that the time has come to finally eliminate old situations, inequality and oppression, to take their independence and sovereignty and to build a new and free life, in keeping with their wishes and without any foreign interference. [applause]

We must state here, too, at the great congress of the peasantry, that the noteworthy achievements that have raised Romania to a higher level of progress and civilization reflect the heroic and devoted work of all our people; they attest to the superiority of our socialist system and the correctness of the party's policy, which is creatively applying general truths to the conditions prevailing in our country and is honorably fulfilling its historic mission as the leading political force in society, by uniting all the people in the struggle for the prosperity and well-being of Socialist Romania. [applause]

For the noteworthy successes attained in developing agriculture, I want to convey warmest congratulations to workers in state agricultural enterprises, to agricultural cooperative members and to individual farmers, to all our peasantry. [applause]

From the forum of this congress I also want to convey warm congratulations to our workers class, to all the working people, regardless of nationality, for the great achievements attained in Romania's socialist development, together with best wishes for new and ever greater successes in their future work. [applause]

Dear comrades, while looking back with satisfaction and legitimate pride on our achievements, we cannot overlook the shortcomings and failings recorded in the past 5-year plan, which affected the general results of our work. At the plenary session of the national council of working people I spoke about the shortcomings noted in industry, transport, construction, investments and technical-material supplies. I also mentioned failings in the activities of agricultural units and bodies, to which I now want to call your attention. There is no doubt that the production obtained was negatively influenced by the unfavorable climatic conditions of past years. That, however, was not enough to justify all failures to fulfill the plan. I believe that they were mainly due to organizational shortcomings in the leadership and organization of the agricultural sectors, to serious manifestations of bureaucracy in the work of central and local agricultural bodies, to an exaggerated concentration of forces on nonproductive activities, to insufficient supervision of the plan fulfillment and of the implementation of plan provisions, the law and the party decisions, and to serious deficiency in the distribution of material and human resources. The serious lags recorded in agriculture were also due to insufficient efforts to apply scientific achievements in agricultural practice, to ensure good quality seeds and obtain the planned crops. Similarly, the negative situations noted in agriculture can also be traced back to deficient management and utilization of the land, unsatisfactory utilization of irrigated land, faulty agricultural operations, bad organization of harvesting and storage work, and shortcomings in the animal-breeding sector and in fodder supply. Naturally, all those failings caused important production losses and hence, results fell short of the conditions created and of our agricultural potential.

Frank discussion at the congress of the shortcomings recorded in the preceding 5-year plan must result in the establishment of measures to eliminate negative situations. Frank debates on such situations constitute, at the same time, an important facet of our socialist democracy, of the force and vitality of our system, which derives its strength precisely from critical and self-critical examination of activities. On this basis, the congress will contribute to ensuring resolute progress in improving all activities, with a view to unabatedly implementing the provisions of the new 5-year plan and the 12th party congress decisions. I must frankly state [applause] that in agriculture we have all the necessary requirements, and I am convinced that the congress will open up a new and revolutionary road for our agriculture, will mark a decisive point in accomplishing a new agricultural revolution in Romania. [applause]

The main objective of the 1981-85 5-year plan is to raise the level of implementing the party program, and to achieve a new quality in all socioeconomic activities. In accordance with this objective, we must center our attention on increasing the production of raw materials and energy, and on markedly developing agriculture. These two sectors play a decisive role in the general development of our economy and in ensuring the multifaceted progress of the entire society. One of the priority targets of this 5-year plan is to optimally utilize raw materials and energy resources. All economic units and bodies must focus on strictly observing consumption norms, intensifying efforts to reduce material expenditures, utilizing standard materials and products, achieving an increasingly valuable production with the same amount of raw materials, and expanding the reutilization of materials and parts.

Every possible effort must be made to raise the technical and qualitative level, and to improve the operational parameters of all products in step with modern science and technology. Both in industry and in other sectors energetic steps are required to improve labor and production organization, to promote mechanization and automation, to cut back auxiliary personnel and transfer them to production sectors, and to rapidly and substantially increase labor productivity. As far as investments are concerned, emphasis must be placed on limiting work sites and concentrating forces on commissioning planned projects and attaining the envisaged parameters for all installations, by ensuring efficient utilization of the sound material-technical basis provided in all branches.

One of the primary obligations of all those employed in this area is to make every possible effort to shorten construction periods and to prepare construction plans thoroughly and in time. No investment project should be started without thorough preparation of all necessary conditions for completing them as quickly as possible and in accordance with the most modern construction solutions.

At the current stage it is particularly important to resolutely apply the new economic-financial mechanism and to consolidate workers' self-management and self-administration, to reduce expenditures and increase profits, to ensure profitable economic activities at all units. We will further promote the policy of rationally distributing the production forces throughout the country, in view of the need to ensure a balanced development of all areas, to equalize the levels of production per capita, and to raise the level of civilization of all the counties.

One of the essential targets of the 5-year plan is to continue and develop our international cooperation within CEMA and with the other socialist countries, to expand our economic exchanges with all states, with a view to ensuring an even balance of trade and payments and reducing Romania's foreign debt. For this purpose, resolute steps are required to strictly implement export provisions, to limit imports to the absolutely necessary, and increase the efficiency of all foreign trade activities.

A very important role in implementing the objectives of the new 5-year plan and improving the quality of socioeconomic activities is incumbent on science, on scientific research in all areas and on the rapid application of the latest achievements of the international scientific-technical revolution. Similarly, important tasks are envisaged for the educational system, for training and qualifying young people and manpower and for raising the people's cultural standard. Art and culture must contribute more extensively to developing the masses' consciousness and to enriching the intellectual life of our entire nation.

As a result of increases in material production and in the national income we will be in a position to raise the working people's incomes in towns and villages and to implement the measures established to ensure the people's well-being--the fundamental aim of our party's policy and essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [applause]

We must be fully aware of the fact that our country's general development and increases in its material potential depend on our work, on the work of all the people. Our people never received and do not receive anything for free. Everything we are accomplishing is the result of our people's work and of the sacrifices they have sometimes had to make. We must never forget that in difficult conditions our people preferred to suffer hardships and gave their lives to ensure their freedom. There can be no socialism without national independence and freedom. There can be no socialism without national independence and freedom. We must be fully conscious of the fact that national freedom and independence are decisive factors for communism and progress for a people that want to be masters of their destinies. [applause, cheers]

We must be fully conscious of the fact that only the implementation of the new 5-year plan provisions will permit Romania's transition from the level of a developing country to that of a country with an average level of development, will ensure further consolidation of the socialist system of production, will strengthen the people's material and intellectual force, will increase their well-being and the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, proceeding from the fundamental objective of the 1981-85 plan, the 12th congress decided to markedly develop agriculture as one of the basic branches decisive for the general socioeconomic progress of our society. In fact, we plan to achieve a genuine agricultural revolution from the viewpoint of production, labor productivity, technical level, economic efficiency and general social activities in our villages. Every possible effort will have to be made to obtain larger vegetable and animal outputs, as is the case at frontranking units, so as to meet scientifically established consumer requirements and other needs in the national economy. For this we must better utilize all agricultural land, must rationally utilize the technical-material basis of agriculture, manpower and specialists.

Primary attention must be given to performing operations in accordance with the most progressive agricultural-technical norms, to better organizing production and labor and to disseminating positive experience among all units. To ensure increases in the economic potential of the villages, we will have to considerably develop industrial and service activities, and the processing of agricultural produce and other local resources. Thus, we will be able to generally raise the level of material and intellectual civilization of rural localities and to approximate living conditions in towns and villages, and to increasingly modernize our society from all viewpoints in the spirit of the party program.

In view of the particularly important role of agriculture for developing our fatherland, we have worked out and submitted for debate a plan for the development of agriculture and food industry in the 1981-85 period as part and parcel of the national plan, which incorporates both the material and financial means allocated to that branch, tasks to increase vegetable and animal production, obligations incumbent on the state and cooperative sectors as well as on private households concerning the central stock of agricultural products, designed to markedly increase the agricultural sector's contribution to socioeconomic development and to strengthening our fatherland's potential. [applause]

Dear comrades, in accordance with the 12th congress decisions and with the provisions of the new 5-year plan that will be debated by the second peasantry congress, agricultural production is envisaged to increase 24.5 percent compared to the 1976-80 period, thus ensuring appropriate market supplies and raw materials for all the requirements of the national economy. The development plan for agriculture and food industry envisages annual agricultural productions totaling 27-28 million tons grain; 1.2-1.3 million tons of sunflower; 10-10.4 million tons of sugar beet; 6-6.4 million tons of fall potatoes; 5.4-5.7 million tons of field vegetables; 3-3.2 million tons of fruit; 2.4-2.5 million tons of grapes. In the zootechnical sector the plan envisages the following figures by 1985: 7.2-7.5 million cattle; 14-15 million pigs; 20-22 million sheep and goats; and over 60 million egg-laying hens. On this basis, we will be in a position to develop the food industry accordingly and secure all necessary vegetable and animal products, thus ensuring conditions for increasingly larger market supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

To ensure fulfillment of the agricultural outputs envisaged in the 1981 plan and in the entire 5-year plan, we must first of all take measures to optimally utilize all agricultural land, throughout the country. As I said before, we will establish a state national commission in charge of ensuring uniform, scientific land management throughout the country, and will take resolute steps to eliminate wasteful and irresponsible use of land, which is the decisive element in agricultural production and in our socioeconomic development. Complete and efficient utilization of each meter of land is an issue of concern for all those who hold agricultural land, in whatever form: cooperative members, workers at state agricultural enterprises and at agricultural machinery stations, other inhabitants of villages organized in cooperatives, citizens in non-cooperative areas and in towns. We must do everything possible so that by the end of the current 5-year plan the arable land should total, as envisaged, at least 10 million hectares.

At the same time, in view of fact that currently there are areas with a lower level of fertility, one of our primary tasks is to raise the productive potential of the land, to perform antierosion operations, to eliminate excess humidity and effect other ameliorations that have proven their efficiency. Great attention must be given to ameliorating and recultivating saline and nonproductive land. Each county and joint agroindustrial council must examine and establish the necessary amounts of nutritive elements for all soil categories, on the basis of specific crop requirements. They must thus establish programs to raise the level of fertility of the soil, so that optimal and stable productions may be obtained everywhere.

The chemicalization centers established within the framework of joint agroindustrial councils, working in close cooperation with county pilot stations and laboratories, must work out detailed studies for the delivery and application of chemical fertilizer for each soil category. At the same time, greater attention must be given to the utilization of natural fertilizers with a view to raising the productive potential of the soil.

Currently, we have close to 2.5 million hectares of irrigated land. Due to existing deficiencies in the utilization of irrigation systems, certain agricultural cooperatives and state enterprises obtain the same crops on irrigated and nonirrigated land, and sometimes even poorer. Precisely therefore, all due measures must be taken to ensure efficient utilization of all irrigation systems by performing appropriate maintenance operations and cultivating highly-productive crops on irrigated land.

In the course of 1981-1982 we must do everything possible to finish uncompleted irrigation systems, and to activate all existing irrigation systems. Future development of irrigated land must include the creation of conditions to ensure efficient utilization, thorough cadre training, development of intensive land cultivation and the achievement of large crops and maximum economic efficiency.

During the current 5-year plan we will mechanize all agricultural operations, in both the vegetable and zootechnical sectors. Agriculture will be provided with a larger number of tractors, self-propelled combines and other machinery. However, we must frankly state at this congress that the equipment currently available in agriculture is fully sufficient for major agricultural operations, and we must do everything possible to appropriately utilize this machinery.

Within the shortest possible time we must standardize tractors and agricultural machinery, which must be limited to a few types that have been tested and proven in our agriculture. The 65 hp tractor will remain the basic tractor, and hence we must improve it and particularly reduce its fuel consumption, since it is a resistant, easily operated tractor that fully meets the requirements of our agriculture. Naturally, we will further utilize heavy tractors, but only for difficult work and only where their utilization is justified, as well as certain tractors used for specific operations in vegetable, fruit and grape growing.

Following meetings and analyses I conducted in recent months with specialists, researchers and working people employed in the production of agricultural machinery and mechanization, we established a number of measures aimed at manufacturing complex highly-productive machinery that should permit simultaneous performance of several operations. This will contribute to shortening the duration of agricultural work and completing it on schedule, as well as to saving fuel, and will have a positive influence on soil conditions. We will have to supply agriculture with multifunctional combines for harvesting grain and other crops, as well as with sophisticated machines for sugar beets, potatoes and fodder.

As in the entire national economy, we will have to give greater attention to increasing the efficiency of investment projects in agriculture. Resolute steps must be taken to rapidly complete and commission projects under construction, by applying standard designs, utilizing simple and economical solutions, and using primarily local material that can be easily procured and at low costs.

Esteemed comrades, in the 5-year plan that we have just started the issue of increasing graincrops--corn, wheat, rye--remains the key issue in our agriculture. At the same time, we will give due attention to technical crops: sugarbeets, sunflowers, soy beans and textile plants, which supply raw materials for the food and light industries. An analysis of results obtained in agricultural production cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises shows that large outputs can be consistently obtained for each crop in all the counties and all areas of the country.

In 1980, 299 state and cooperative agricultural units obtained over 4,000 kg of wheat per hectare, with 36 of them obtaining over 5,000 kg per hectare. Some 119 units obtained more than 6,000 kg of corn per hectare, and 21 units over 8,000 kg. There are cooperatives and state agricultural units that obtained even over 10,000 kg per hectare. A similar situation prevails in the technical crops sector: 230 units obtained over 30,000 kg of sugarbeets per hectare, and 44 units over 40,000 kg. This demonstrates the great reserves existing in our agriculture for increasing yields per hectare. The decisive condition for tapping our possibilities is to ensure the most productive seed, with best nutritive properties, in all units, on the basis of scientific research. In vegetable and potato growing, the essential problem is to fully cover all consumer and industrial requirements as of this very year. We have all the means necessary to do so. The provisions of the law on local county supplies of vegetables, potatoes and other produce must be observed to the letter. Counties enjoying favorable conditions must also supply additional produce for the state stock.

To attain the production levels planned in the fruit and grape growing sectors we will have to take measures to fully implement the national programs adopted and to modernize work in these two branches in the coming 2-3 years. The productive potential of all plantations must be enhanced and their productivity increased. Similarly, we must cultivate intensive and superintensive plantations and improve strains.

The decisive element for achieving the outputs envisaged for all crops is to strictly observe production technologies in each agroindustrial council and in all state and cooperative units. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences are dutybound to work out annually updated technical norms for each agricultural operation, which should be binding for absolutely all agricultural workers. Special attention must be given to preparing the soil and sowing at the optimal time and within the shortest possible periods. It is unacceptable to extend wheat and other fall grain sowing until November. This operation must be completed, as envisaged by law, by 1 October at the latest in northern areas, and by 10-15 October in the south, so that the plants should have already developed numerous stalks by winter. Similarly, deep fall plowing must be performed on all areas, and spring crops thoroughly prepared. At the same time, spring sowing must be done earlier. Technical norms concerning wheat density must be observed everywhere. As is known, these norms envisage 500-600 wheat plants per square meter; 50,000-80,000 corn plants per hectare; 40,000-60,000 sunflower plants per hectare; 80,000-100,000 sugarbeet plants, and 50,000-70,000 potato square nests per hectare. By acting in this spirit we will obtain an excess agricultural production of approximately 2 billion tons of wheat, 4 million tons of corn, 2 million tons sugarbeets and 1 million tons per hectare. [as heard] Hence, ensuring optimal density for all crops is a primary obligation for the leadership of all agricultural units and for all agricultural specialists and working people. We must utterly eliminate the old practice of saying that low-density plants will fill your cart. No, comrades, low-density plants will leave us with empty barns. We must realize that only by achieving appropriate plant densities will be obtain good productions, have full granaries and give the country the grain it needs. [applause]

Resolute measures must also be taken to eliminate the serious failings concerning harvesting. Due to unjustified protraction of this operation, considerable quantities of agricultural produce are lost. Let us do everything possible to harvest all crops on schedule, to transport them duly and to store them without loss. With the means at our disposal wheat must be reaped within 8-10 days, and corn within 30 days at most. Storage facilities must be organized as near as possible, so that everything we obtain through our work also reaches the granaries. Negligence and waste must be utterly eliminated. All village inhabitants must make it a duty of honor to harvest and store all agricultural production in optimal conditions. [applause]

In the current 5-year plan we must give far greater attention to the animal-breeding sector. Programs on zootechnical development envisage local animal production in each county sufficient to cover consumer requirements, and additional quantities for state stock. For this, efforts must be made to attain the number of livestock envisaged, to raise the birth rate and reduce the death rate for all breeds, and to observe the prescribed slaughtering weight. All agricultural units must organize stud farms and fattening facilities. Similarly, greater attention must be given to breeding and fattening livestock in individual households, by all town and village people holding agricultural land. Of special concern in this sector must be to improve hygiene-veterinary activities. Greater emphasis must be placed on effective preventive treatment, particularly at breeding complexes, and on strictly observing hygiene and health norms for livestock at both socialist units and individual breeders.

Securing fodder is currently the major issue in the livestock sector. In view of the specific conditions prevailing, we will have to take urgent measures to increase production and economically utilize bulk fodder, which must be used to a greater extent in livestock feed. In Romania we have close to 4.5 million hectares of natural pastures and hayfields, which constitute the main source of fodder for cattle and sheep and must hence be responsibly cultivated and maintained. The program established for the fertilization, cultivation, sowing and extra-sowing of pasture land must be strictly implemented, ensuring for this purpose highly productive seed.

At the same time, greater concern must be shown in utilizing efficient methods of preparing fodder, with a view to increasing their nutritive value.

In the course of this 5-year plan, we propose to develop the fish-growing sector in all counties, in both artificial reservoirs and natural ponds and lakes. Similarly, we must take resolute measures to implement the program envisaged for hothouses and beekeeping.

Comrades, we must responsibly fulfill the task concerning deliveries of agricultural produce to the state stock. This constitutes a primary and highly responsible duty of civic and patriotic importance for all those employed in agriculture, and not an option. Some units make it a practice to allocate produce for their own consumption before fulfilling their delivery quotas to the state stock, or to deliver lower-quality products to the state, practices that must be utterly eliminated. It must be clear that just as working people in industry and other economic sectors manufacture the planned production for the country's needs, agriculture must ensure the planned production and strictly fulfill their obligations to the state stock. Just as the miners and oil workers, for example, do their utmost to supply coal and oil and other raw materials we need, and workers in all sectors work devotedly to supply the national economy with machines and equipment, including tractors and agricultural machines, in the same way working people employed in agriculture, the peasantry, must first fulfill their duties to society and to the economy within the framework of national division of labor, increase agricultural production and deliver the produce required for the population. This is one of the essential facets of the alliance between workers and peasants, of the new social relations established in our society, relations which must be correctly understood by everybody. I am referring now to all agricultural sectors, including individual producers, whose contribution to the state stock of agricultural produce and and must be greatly increased.

The agricultural sectors must completely fulfill its highly responsible task within the general development of our society; all working people in towns and villages, each in his field, must equally contribute to developing the national economy, to the general well-being of the country and people. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the party program on raising the people's living standard, the food industry production is scheduled to increase considerably in the current 5-year plan. Naturally, this can only be achieved on the basis of complete fulfillment of the agricultural vegetable and animal production. The food industry development must be accomplished both by modernizing existing production facilities and intensively utilizing existing capacities, and by building small production capacities located as a rule in the area of joint agroindustrial councils, thus reducing transport distances and rationally utilizing manpower. We must expand and diversify the range of processed products and raise the quality of foodstuffs, thus meeting the requirements of rational nutrition for all consumer categories. A particular issue in this area is raising the degree of processing of agricultural raw materials and the utilization of vegetable protein derivates in food production. Similarly, the sugar industry must utilize not only sugar beet but also other raw materials, while the oil industry should make use of other plants as well [as heard], and produce multipurpose oils.

For the forestry sector we have a national program which will have to be updated. In the coming period we must take more resolute measures to rationally utilize timber resources, to regenerate forests, and replant and improve poorer forests. As I said in Brasov, concerning our forestry stock, we must preserve valuable species adapted to our climate, such as oak, beech and so forth, and limit the area of resinous species which tend to spread excessively. We must eliminate all waste of wood materials, and rally village inhabitants to maintenance operations in young forests and forest clearings, thus obtaining considerable quantities of wood material and providing the population with larger supplies of firewood. We must take resolute measures to increase the productive potential of the forests, utilize forest fruit and other natural resources, thus raising the contribution of this important branch of the national economy to increasing the country's wealth.

In the area of water administration, we also have a national program envisaging work on hydrographic basins designed in particular to ensure drinking water and water for industry, energy production and irrigation, and protection measures for localities, industrial sites and agricultural land against flooding. We must intensify the construction of multipurpose reservoirs and improve existing ones, and perform maintenance operations on canals and water courses with the active participation of the population. Limited resources compel us to save water, to recycle industrial waters, to reduce losses and consumption, and to preserve the purity and quality of our waters.

Esteemed comrades, the implementation of a profound agricultural revolution, the continuous development and modernization of agricultural production require a profound revolution in research activities, in applying and disseminating technical progress throughout agriculture. In recent years we have obtained a number of good results in creating new strains and breeds, seeds and seedlings, in improving livestock species and working out new methods of increasing vegetable and animal production. However, we are not content with achievements to date, as they fell short of our potential and of the requirements of modern agricultural production.

One of the primary tasks of scientific research is to produce highly productive species and hybrids for all crops and all areas, with a high content of useful substances. Steps must be taken to produce strains and hybrids requiring a shorter period of vegetation, in particular a strain of corn that can reach maturity within 90-100 days. Similarly, researchers must concentrate on obtaining strains with a higher degree of resistance to cold and capable of recovering after late spring frost, and of germinating and developing at lower temperatures. At the same time, we need strains resistant to disease and pests, as well as to plant mortality and seed shedding, permitting mechanized harvesting without loss. The research sector must act more rapidly to improve livestock breeds, beginning with local breeds which in the course of time have become acclimatized to the conditions prevailing in our country. Livestock improvements must be geared on obtaining breeds of a higher biological value, heavier animals who can assimilate feed better, produce high yields within short periods of time and consume less fodder per unit of product. In view of the serious lags in the areas of genetic and biological research, a program must be worked out designed to mobilize all available forces in this field, and to intensify activities aimed at solving theoretical and practical problems of the greatest importance for modernizing our agriculture and raising the productivity of vegetable and animal production. I hope that genetic and biological research will contribute to consistent efforts to improve all species of plants and livestock, so that in the shortest possible time we may reach the level of the best agricultural and zootechnical achievements in the world.

The Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences must play a more active role in organizing and concentrating research forces and means on basic production requirements, and on efficient application in production of the results obtained. The work of researchers must be gauged not by results attained at pilot stations or on paper, but by the level and quality of the production attained in agricultural cooperatives, in state agricultural enterprises and throughout agriculture.

We have everything necessary to ensure that our agricultural science can resolve complex problems in a relatively short period of time, in several years, and can make a greater contribution to developing our entire agriculture. [applause]

The successful fulfillment of the great agricultural tasks set for us in the current 5-year plan, demands that we make substantial progress in training and utilizing cadres and all manpower in villages. The technical development of our agriculture and the introduction of the most advanced technologies require radical changes in training those active in this national economic branch. The agricultural revolution we intend to achieve, and the high productivity we want to attain in all fields, cannot be ensured unless all workers and peasants have acquired a high professional level and are continuously improving their skills. All agricultural workers, peasants and cooperative members must possess technical and geological knowledge and must be up to date with the latest achievements of modern agricultural science. Likewise, they must know how to handle all kinds of agricultural tractors and machinery used in our country.

It goes without saying that agricultural experts must be highly trained in all fields. Proceeding from these requirements, it is necessary to improve the entire system of cadre training and, generally speaking, the training of all agricultural manpower. In this respect, higher agricultural education has particular responsibilities; by organically blending teaching, practical activity and research, it must turn out agricultural experts capable of applying agricultural theories efficiently, utilizing our peasantry's experience and ensuring better agricultural crops and production in all fields of activity.

We must proceed from the fact that only those who worked or are working in agriculture can be admitted to all levels of agricultural education, including higher education. If there are certain city youth who would like to study agriculture, they must first go to work for several years in agriculture, so as to know it, and only then can they be admitted to the university. [applause] We must put an end to the current practice where there are very many agricultural students who have never seen a village and cannot distinguish between corn and wheat or between a cow and a bull [applause], and who do not even plan to find out the difference; all they want is to acquire a diploma, thus hoping to find a job in some office of agricultural or nonagricultural units in Bucharest or other cities. [applause]

We have enough talented youth active in agriculture; we must ensure that our cadres for agricultural education come only from among their ranks. Only then will we have good experts who love agriculture and who can ensure the fast progress of agriculture. [applause]

We must take measures to improve the activity of the network of agroindustrial high schools and vocational schools in villages, who turn out technicians and machine operators, so as to ensure that their graduates are properly trained and acquire practical knowledge which facilitates their immediate integration into production, with the best results. In this way, they will increase their contribution to increasing production and modernizing our agriculture. It is also necessary to take measures to improve the curricula for training and recycling all agricultural cadres, and to ensure the smooth development of mass agricultural education, so that the latest agro-zootechnical achievements are taught and the peasantry is helped to master and apply the results of scientific research and advanced agricultural practices.

I believe we must rapidly reorganize the so-called agronomist centers, which, as they presently are, cannot play an active part in training specialist cadres. As a matter of fact, I visited such an agronomist center on the Bucharest-Ploesti highway, in a very picturesque spot. But is this the way to train experts? Do we not have farms and agricultural cooperatives with good results, where the experts could go and learn how those good results were attained? Perhaps it is nicer to rest in such a nice place as that agronomist center, but we want the experts to be trained in the best state and cooperative units [applause]. Likewise, we want the machine operators to be trained on the farms where they will be later employed.

We have a training center for experts outside Bucharest. I once asked the head of that center what kind of training he was giving there. He told me that he is teaching the cadres to handle new machines. For instance, he told me, he teaches them how to handle tractors for hilly areas. But, I told him, there are no hills near Bucharest [applause]. Cannot we teach the cadres to operate such tractors in hilly areas?

The comrades from the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture said that it is easier for them to go to this center to make some speeches. [applause] We must organize the recycling and training of cadres in accordance with our requirements, in the most appropriate areas for this purpose.

We have very good zootechnical farms for pig fattening, poultry, sheep and cattle. It is there that we must organize training courses for cadres, both for engineers and technicians. Let us move these agronomist centers in agroindustrial councils, in higher education institutes and in research institutes existing in all counties, to the production areas. Only by organizing cadre training in close connection with production and practice will we be able to ensure that professional recycling and training meet the requirements and play an active part in raising the overall level of our cadres, who play the decisive role in developing agricultural production. [applause]

We must properly understand the decisive role played by the cadres and all those active in agriculture in attaining a highly efficient modern agriculture. We must understand that only people will carry out the agricultural revolution, and we have such wonderful people. Hence, I am fully convinced that our peasantry and the agricultural workers and experts will fully commit themselves to their tasks, thus proving that they can attain a modern and advanced agriculture in Romania. [applause]

Dear comrades, from the rostrum of this congress, I would like to stress the important role played in our agriculture--particularly in the cooperative units but also in all agriculture--by women, who represent the main working force and who actually ensure agricultural production in a proportion of over 70 percent. [applause] The party and government highly assess the work carried out by millions of women in agriculture. I would like to extend to them, from this high democratic rostrum, warmest congratulations and best wishes for ever greater success in work and life; likewise, I hope they play an ever more important part not only in work in the fields but also in the leadership of agriculture. [applause]

I would also like to stress the need for greater concern with keeping a larger number of youth in agriculture, both as machine operators and technicians, and as agricultural workers. Our new and modern agriculture, the technical and material means available to our agricultural production and the radical change of the Romanian village today offer wonderful conditions to our youth for asserting their creative energy, capacity and personality, fulfilling their aspirations and doing a good and useful job for the entire society. The question of prevailing upon youth to stay in villages must be a permanent concern of our party-state bodies, the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] and the working people's collectives in state and cooperative agricultural units. I call upon our youth to understand that agriculture, which is a basic branch of the national economy, offers wonderful conditions for the assertion of everyone's creative capacity and genius.

Dear youth, I call upon you to pay more attention to it and understand that our villages and peasantry, with their heroic and wonderful past, continue to offer wonderful prospects for Romania's socialist and communist development. [applause]

We have a large number of permanent personnel in agriculture, amounting to over 700,000 people. We have 60,000 people with higher education, of which 42,000 are agricultural experts; practically, this means that we have one specialist for 250 cadres. There are over 7,000 agricultural cadres in county centers, and over 1,000 cadres in the so-called related units. There are also many specialists immobilized in the apparatus of ministries and centrals. I have often talked about the need for experts to assume direct responsibilities in running and organizing the production process, and to always work in the fields and zootechnical farms, where the fate of agricultural production is being decided. At the beginning of this year, we decided that a number of agricultural experts from central and county institutes should move to villages and work in the joint agroindusterial councils and production units. It is necessary to ensure that all these experts actually work in the productive sectors and do not merely exchange a ministry or county office with an office in the agroindustrial council or commune. [applause]

We have enough manpower in villages to carry out all agricultural activities on time and in a relatively short time. With the permanent personnel alone--about one worker for each 15 hectares--and with the available technology, we can finish all agricultural work on time. It must be clearly understood that only with the steady participation of all those working in this field--cooperative peasants, machine operators, livestock breeders, vegetable farmers, experts, working people in villages and agricultural specialists in all fields--can we ensure the maximum utilization of the resources and reserves of our agriculture.

I would like now to say a few words to agricultural experts. We also have a wonderful tradition and experience here. Most experts have proved their great love for agriculture and have scored splendid results. Your place, the place of all experts, from the minister down to the last engineer, is not in the office; your task is not to fill up scores of hectares of papers and reports, since they yield no crops. [applause] The place of the expert is in agriculture; his task is to organize and ensure the tilling of millions of hectares of land, the breeding of livestock and the cultivation of trees and vineyards, and to apply the achievements of agricultural science. Only by actually working in agriculture will you find full satisfaction and make use of your creative capabilities. You will never find satisfaction in filling up papers and reports, and will not be able to prove the superiority of agriculture. [applause]

It is necessary to take resolute measures to properly distribute manpower and cadres in actual production, and to ensure close links between leadership at the top with the units and their daily activity. Only thus can we ensure a proper management of agriculture and the true agricultural revolution, which presupposes a new man working in a revolutionary spirit. [applause]

Dear comrades, the introduction of the new economic mechanism in agriculture, as well as in the entire economy, first of all means attaining and exceeding production targets and established profits. It also means self-financing and the permanent financial balance of all units. The applied principles of self-management and self-administration must lead to greater responsibility in fulfilling production tasks and continuously reducing expenditures.

As is well known, we are granting very large credits worth billions of lei yearly in this national economic branch. It is necessary to improve the financing and credit system, in accordance with the fulfillment of production provisions. In this respect, we must exert strict and systematic control over the utilization and efficiency of credits. The agricultural bank, its representatives and, generally speaking, the financial bodies must always be present in the fields to check the utilization of monetary funds and ensure that the repayment of credits will be made on time. It must be well understood that credits can only be granted for each individual agricultural activity, and only after it has been ascertained that other necessary agricultural activities have been carried out, hence after one makes sure that the necessary plants are in the fields or the necessary livestock in stables, something which ensures that the credits will be repaid.

No credits can be granted on the basis of production and credit plans. If the seed has not been sown, no credits will be granted for harvesting work. The agricultural bank and the experts will be held responsible for the way in which agricultural activities are carried out and the credits used in production.

It is necessary to lay greater emphasis on self-management and financial self-administration in all fields. We must act to ensure that each state and cooperative agricultural unit and each machinery station can be self-financed. There are already several units with deposits at the agricultural bank. They no longer ask for credits; on the contrary, they receive interest on their deposits and ensure their own self-financing for all activities. Self-management, self-administration and self-financing mean that each unit of any kind should be able to live on its own means and only in rare and exceptional cases need apply for credits. Asking for credits means that interest must be paid on them, hence the incomes of the cooperative farms are diminished; in the last instance, it only increases the number of clerks writing all kinds of papers. [applause]

Last year, we established measures to adjust and improve the correlation of production, contracting and purchase prices in agriculture. On this basis, we must ensure the profits and greater economic efficiency of all agricultural units. We must state that the current prices of agricultural products ensure, under conditions of fulfilling established crops and production in each area, appropriate profits for all units. It must be well understood that, in the future, we cannot continue along the line of increasing agricultural prices. We must act to raise economic profitability and efficiency in all units, by laying emphasis on increasing production and reducing material and production costs. We must bear in mind that only by maintaining prices in agriculture and industry at the current level can we ensure the stability of our national economy, and fulfill the program for the country's development and for continuously raising the material and intellectual well-being of the people.

In view of all these considerations, agriculture has the very important task of better organizing production and work, and generally applying the overall contract system, so that the incomes of peasantry and all agricultural workers and experts should be strictly determined by the production and costs attained. The agricultural working people must clearly understand that if they work well and attain a large production, their incomes will be bigger and their living standard will continuously increase, thus making an ever greater contribution to increasing overall wealth and strengthening our socialist fatherland. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the development and modernization of agricultural production require: improving the management of the entire activity, strengthening control, judiciously distributing cadres and all forces active in agriculture, and increasing the responsibility and role of agricultural bodies at all levels. First of all, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry must act with high responsibility and competence to organize work and exert control throughout agriculture. We must openly state that there are still manifestations and competence to organize work and exert control throughout agriculture. We must openly state that there are still manifestations of bureaucratism in the activity of this ministry and of the county agricultural bodies, and that much time is being wasted to draft documentation justifying the nonfulfillment of production tasks, instead of ensuring that experts and cadres of the ministry and agricultural bodies go to the farms and take concrete steps to find solutions for fulfilling plan provisions. For instance, when natural disasters occur--I am mentioning this because all units must clearly understand it--the experts and the leadership of units, instead of meeting with the workers and peasants, and discussing with them what kind of crops should be sown on the afflicted fields in order to recover the losses incurred, prefer to make telephone calls, ask that all kinds of commissions be sent to the afflicted areas and conduct discussions on drafting documentation for reparations rather than discussing ways and means to attain new agricultural production. Both the ministry and the agricultural bank behave in the same way; therefore, several working weeks are lost, in which time the fields could have been resown in order to obtain crops. All this time is lost in order to draft documentation for obtaining reparations from ADAS [State Insurance Administration]. No comrades, no, we do not need reparations. We need work to resow the fields so that they can yield crops. One can still resow the fields until August and sometimes one can even attain better crops of corn and wheat. This attitude must be adopted by all experts, agricultural bodies, cooperatives, machinery stations and all those working in agriculture. [applause]

There is currently a strong centralization of cadres in counties--I have already mentioned that, I am referring to cadres of specialists--who are performing only administrative duties. In these circumstances, it is necessary to substantially improve the organization of the central and county agricultural apparatuses, by acting to reduce the organizational fragmentation and to concentrate the central and county organization in several main directions, thus freeing other forces for production.

We will probably have to replace the many specialized inspectors active in all kinds of places, and who have contributed to our present fragmentation, with a powerful group of specialists at the central and county level who should go to the counties and units and provide uniform guidance and control. It is not necessary for several men to go to the same place, one specialist for vegetables, another one for wine growing, one for soya, another one for sunflower and yet one more who coordinates and checks on them. [applause] We should send only one good specialist from the ministry to the county, and only one good specialist from the county to the farms. Of course, he must be very familiar with all problems. The great majority of these experts should be directly involved with the production itself.

Comrades, I am referring to this issue because, unless we take measures to better organize and utilize available forces, we will continue to fill up papers while agriculture lacks the necessary specialized cadres. Likewise, the trusts [trusturi] of state agricultural enterprises, of machinery stations, of horticultural units and so forth must move their headquarters from county towns and organize their activity in the most characteristic and powerful agroindustrial councils, from where they can carry out their guiding activity. [applause]

It is also necessary to increase the role of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and county unions, which still have serious shortcomings in fulfilling their tasks, properly organizing production activity in all cooperative units, aiding the management councils of the units, mobilizing the cooperative workers to complete their work on time under the best conditions, observing and applying the laws of the country and strengthening discipline and responsibility in each unit. I must again remind you that the activity of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and various county unions is carried out in close connection with the activity of agricultural cooperatives. The national union and county unions must directly assist these cooperatives in concretely resolving all problems, and in fulfilling plans for expanding and utilizing production and raising incomes. The national union and county unions must consistently concern themselves with the functioning of cooperative democracy, and with ensuring conditions for the active participation of all members of agricultural production cooperatives in discussing problems and adopting decisions and programs to implement established tasks.

An important role in implementing the goals established by the 12th party congress for agriculture, the food industry, forestry and water administration devolves on the National Council of Agriculture, in its capacity as the basic, broad and democratic leadership body of our agriculture. As is well known, cooperative peasants, machine operators, specialists and working people in our fields belong to this body, which is a real parliament of Romanian agriculture. It must discuss the basic problems of developing agricultural production and must firmly act to resolve them. As a basic leadership body of our agriculture, the National Council must work in close connection with the broad masses of working people in villages and the entire peasantry, in order to fully utilize their experience and creative force. The National Council of Agriculture must do everything possible to implement the decisions of this congress of management councils of socialist agricultural units, of all peasantry and of working people's councils in the food industry, forestry and water administration. It must instill a new and revolutionary spirit in the entire agriculture of our fatherland.

Likewise, the Central Commission of Peasants in Noncooperative Areas must become more active and increase its participation in resolving various problems on which depends the greater contribution of this category of peasants to increasing agricultural production and the central state fund, and to ensuring the overall development of our agriculture.

The 2 years which have elapsed since the creation of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial councils fully proved the usefulness and viability of this form of organizing agricultural production. This body has ever greater responsibilities in uniformly planning, organizing and running all agricultural units in their sphere of activity--namely, agricultural production cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and agricultural machinery stations, which continue to be the basic units of our socialist agriculture.

The task of the joint agroindustrial councils is to ensure the efficient utilization of the land stock, material and financial means and manpower; to rationally distribute crops in various areas; to concentrate production and ensure the specialization of units; to appropriately carry out all agricultural activities; and to apply scientific methods in order to attain higher production on all lands, regardless of ownership. As of next spring, each agroindustrial council should set up a commission to check the quality of operations on all available lands, with a view to uniformly applying the same agrotechnical rules so that all units attain the same kind of production.

The joint agroindustrial units must place greater emphasis on industrial and other productive activities, which can increase the income of component units. Taking into account the experience thus far, it is necessary to make the joint agroindustrial councils' dimensions more rational, in order to create powerful units by uniting smaller councils. If we consider an average area of 20,000 hectares per council, we should have about 450-500 councils, which will create opportunities for better organizing activities, concentrating cadres and intensively utilizing available means.

The joint agroindustrial councils must become powerful leadership centers of all agricultural activity and of the socioeconomic development of communes in the respective area. They must resolve the most important political, socioeconomic and cultural problems of the respective communes. The agricultural production cooperatives are basic units of our socialist agriculture; they must give priority to attaining the established production and increasing economic efficiency. The collective leadership bodies in all cooperatives must act to utilize existing resources in each unit and to increase production in all sectors. Only by increasing their production and the volume of products delivered to the state fund can these units secure the necessary means for their economic development and consolidation, and the necessary sources to increase the remuneration of cooperative members, and create conditions for raising the living standard of all cooperative peasantry.

The proper functioning of these agricultural units requires the continuous development of cooperative democracy. The general meetings in cooperatives must act as real leadership forums, which discuss and decide on all problems concerning all economic and organizational activity. The activity of the management council must be considerably improved, by firmly applying the principles of collective work. The management council must resolve operatively, responsibly and efficiently those problems concerning the smooth activity of cooperative units.

The best and most talented people must be courageously promoted in the leadership of agricultural production cooperatives, those who have shown capability and ability in their work, and who enjoy authority and prestige among cooperative members. The cooperative peasants should always be consulted, by using for this purpose the profoundly democratic framework existing in cooperatives, thus actively involving the entire available manpower in production activity.

Likewise, state agricultural enterprises are dutybound to organize their activity on the basis of the latest scientific and technological achievements. In close cooperation with other units belonging to the agroindustrial councils, they must rationally utilize their lands and material and monetary funds in order to attain production targets with minimal costs and to increase the efficiency of all economic activity. One can say that the main task of state agricultural enterprises currently is to become great producers of cereals, meat and milk, thus better meeting the requirements of our state and of the national economy for these products. [applause]

An ever greater role devolves on united agricultural machinery stations, which, within the framework of joint agroindustrial councils, concentrate the entire technical base serving both state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives. In this context, they also perform various operations for the private plots put at the disposal of cooperative peasants. The basic task of these machinery stations is to efficiently utilize their tractors and machines, and carry out all agricultural operations from soil preparation up to crop harvesting at the right time, as fast as possible and at an appropriate qualitative level, in accordance with agrotechnical norms.

It is necessary to generally introduce the mechanized execution of main agricultural operations with large groups of tractors and machines, directly led by experts. Comrades, it must be well understood that, under conditions of the full mechanization of agriculture, the decisive role in attaining good agricultural productions devolves on machine operators and on the proper execution of operations by machinery stations. Therefore, the councils, experts and party bodies must take all necessary measures to ensure that machinery stations carry out their tasks in accordance with requirements, and that they fulfill the important role incumbent upon them in our agriculture.

We will have to resolutely introduce overall contract work, which must lead to increasing the responsibility of each worker, the entire formation of machine operators and all agricultural experts in fully utilizing the available machinery and appropriately carrying out operations, in order to attain and exceed the planned production. We will have to strengthen order and discipline in all activity of machine operators and, generally speaking, in all agriculture, and will have to better organize work. Comrades, it must be understood that the incomes of all agricultural workers, including machine operators, experts and the management of units, must be connected with results in production. The more produced per hectare, the greater will be everybody's income, the machine operators, cooperative members, other agricultural workers and experts.

Nobody should be assured of his remuneration regardless of the production attained. Indeed, the state guarantees remuneration, but one should understand that the guarantee is connected with work done. Therefore, we must proceed to link the entire remuneration system in agriculture, as well as in other fields, to work results and production attained. As I have already said, if large crops are attained, then the people's incomes will increase accordingly. Even condition exists to attain large production. Therefore, we must resolutely proceed to apply, as of next spring, the overall contract system in all agricultural sectors. [applause]

Another important sector of our agriculture is the noncooperative sector in hilly and mountainous areas. Along the line of measures taken thus far, it is necessary for the agricultural producers in those areas to be given more asistance in obtaining greater crop production. The communal agricultural commissions must play a more active part in organizing production and commendably utilizing agricultural conditions prevailing in those areas. We will also send experts to those areas and we will have to set up machinery sections or formations, with the necessary machines to service private agricultural producers; certain machines, such as mowing machines, could be sold to citizens wishing to purchase them.

Cooperative workers, other village inhabitants, peasants in noncooperative areas and all those owning agricultural land must be assisted in better utilizing the production potential of private plots. They should not lack seeds, seedlings or livestock; they should be assisted in developing the production of vegetables and fruits, crops for industrial processing, beets, sunflowers and so forth. We should pay greater attention to expanding animal and poultry breeding in the people's private households. In this respect, we should set up specialized farms for piglets and chicks, so that they can be reared in these households. Individual producers will thus be able to better meet their own consumer requirements and sell ever larger quantities of agroindustrial products to the state fund.

As I am addressing an agriculture congress, I would like to repeat what I said at the Brasov meeting a short while ago. It is not reasonable, comrades, that some agricultural producers, particularly those living outside towns, should expect the state to supply them with agricultural products. We must completely do away with such states of affairs. All those possessing agricultural land, in any form, must till it; one should understand that land is a national asset serving all the people; nobody is entitled to own land in any form unless he works it. The land belongs to those who till it. [applause]

In this context, the agriculture congress is called upon to discuss responsibly and competently the plan to develop agriculture and the food industry, as well as the measures designed to implement all plan provisions, to attain the very important goals of the new stage of the agricultural revolution and to increase the contribution of agriculture to increasing the national wealth, strengthening our socialist fatherland and raising the well-being of all the people. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the previous 5-year plan we attained important achievements in organizing and systematizing the country's regions, ensuring the socioeconomic development and urbanization of rural localities and raising the civilization level of town and village inhabitants. Many social and cultural establishments were built in villages, as well as a large number of dwellings with every modern comfort. A number of communes have become agroindustrial localities. In the current 5-year plan we will continue to ensure the socioeconomic development and flourishing of all cities and villages in our fatherland, by increasingly equalizing the living and working conditions of village and city inhabitants.

The mechanization of agricultural production and the modern organization of agriculture also contribute to the disappearance of essential differences between agricultural and industrial work. According to the new 5-year plan provisions, greater emphasis will be laid in the coming period on building sociocultural establishments in rural localities; likewise, small-scale industrial units, units for processing and utilizing agricultural products, handicraft and other units will also be developed in rural areas. All this will give new impetus to expanding socioeconomic activity in our fatherland, fully utilizing manpower and creating conditions for keeping a larger number of people in villages. We plan to build communal bakeries everywhere so that bread can be baked locally for all village inhabitants. At harvesting times cooperative peasants as well as peasants with private plots should be asked to deliver the necessary quantities of cereals to bakeries to locally bake bread all year long.

In the current 5-year plan we must ensure that all centers of the joint agroindustrial councils become powerful administrative-regional units gradually turning into agroindustrial towns, thus ensuring appropriate living, economic, social and cultural conditions for all localities in their territorial sphere.

According to the overall program to raise the people's living standard, the peasantry's incomes will increase 16-20 percent during the current 5-year plan. At the same time, the pensions of the members of agricultural cooperatives will continue to increase. Last year over 1.2 million cooperative members received pensions.

We will continue to develop and improve the pension system in noncooperative areas. By last year, that system had included over 155,000 peasants. The development of agricultural production and the increase in incomes will continuously raise the peasantry's living standard, will ensure ever better material and intellectual conditions for all working people in villages and will determine that our villages continue to flourish and create ever better living conditions for their inhabitants. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, important tasks are incumbent upon the people's councils in fulfilling the program to develop and modernize our socialist agriculture and raise the Romanian village onto higher levels. The county people's councils, which are holders of the regional agricultural plan, must ensure the uniform leadership of the entire agricultural activity in the county. They are responsible to the party and government for organizing production and fulfilling plan tasks and they exert control over the activity of all agricultural bodies and production units in the county. It must be clearly understood that all agricultural bodies are subordinated to the county people's council.

As a matter of fact, we have already proceeded to resolutely implement the provisions of the law on increasing the responsibility of county agricultural bodies and to applying the principles of self-management and self-administration. As I have already mentioned, self-management and self-administration actually mean to concretely organize production and ensure that each county can survive by its own forces and also deliver the necessary products to the centralized state fund. Certain county councils understand by self-management that they do not have to account to anybody for their activities and that they should just call Bucharest and ask for supplies. We must do away with that practice which has nothing in common with greater responsibilities and self-management.

In their turn, town and communal people's councils are responsible for the agricultural activity in their areas, for carrying out agricultural operations on time and for fulfilling the production plan. According to law provisions, the people's councils must carry out a more consistent activity of guidance and control so as to ensure that all state and cooperative agricultural units and all owners of agricultural plots apply the measures envisaged to fully utilize the land and increase its production potential. They must also ensure that all units commendably carry out all agricultural operations as established in existing production technologies.

The people's councils must also meet the consumer requirements of the citizens in the respective county or locality and must also ensure that the necessary quantities of cereals, vegetables, fruit, livestock, poultry, milk, eggs and so forth are delivered to the state fund. In hilly and mountainous areas, the peasants should be assisted in breeding cattle. They should have more horses and oxen with which they can also perform certain maintenance work in forests. The people's councils are dutybound to organize the participation of village inhabitants in the maintenance and administration of communes, by consulting and closely working together with the broad masses.

Comrades, it must be well understood that in their capacity as broad and democratic bodies of state power the people's councils must broadly consult and closely work together with the working people. All their activity should serve the working people and aim at creating appropriate working and living conditions for all citizens. [applause]

Dear comrades, the fulfillment of the great tasks set for us in all fields of socialist construction during the current 5-year plan, including in agriculture, requires continuously improving our central and local state bodies and the growth of the role of the socialist state in the uniform leadership of our economy and the entire social life. We must improve the activity of all state economic bodies and ministries in fulfilling the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development in all fields. The government must ensure the proper organization and development of the entire socioeconomic activity, must strengthen control over plan fulfillment, must promptly intervene to resolve problems and overcome difficulties that emerge and must mobilize all material and human forces in order to unswervingly implement the party program and the 12th congress decisions.

While continuously strengthening the country's economic force and raising the people's living standard, we must also concern ourselves--in view of current international circumstances and of the dangers to the peace, independence and security of peoples--with strengthening the fatherland's defense capacity, with training, equipping and raising the modern combat capability of our army and with training all our people to always be ready to defend the freedom and integrity of the fatherland and the revolutionary achievements of socialism. [applause]

Likewise, we will continue to act to strengthen socialist legality, firmly apply the country's laws and improve the activity of the Ministry of Interior, the Prosecutor's Office and the legal bodies, which are called upon to ensure public law and order, respect for the norms of social life and implementation of the principles of socialist ethics and equity governing our society. We must increase the combative attitude of our state bodies against all those violating the country's law and harming the interests of society and its citizens. For this purpose, we must develop their cooperation with the broad masses and strengthen the role of public opinion and of such public bodies as trial commissions in strictly observing the laws of the land and promoting educational activity.

The process of improving and strengthening our socialist democracy system will have to ensure increasingly broader and more efficient participation of the working people and all the fatherland's citizens--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--in running all socioeconomic fields and the entire society. An important role along this line devolves on the new bodies set up within the framework of our democratic system, including the new Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization [SDUO], which includes almost 2.5 million citizens. We attach particular importance to strengthening the people's unity which has been achieved as a result of the party-state policy of full equality of rights among all working people regardless of nationality, and as an outcome of the correct resolution of the nationality problem in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist principles by uniting all social and political forces, that is, virtually all social classes and categories within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF]. This unity ensures the force and durability of our new system and the conscious participation of all the people in the work and struggle to implement the party policy of building socialism in Romania and molding our own free and happy destiny. [applause]

Dear comrades, a fundamental prerequisite for the successful development of the huge work of building the new system in Romania--which is a law-governed requirement for our advance toward socialism and communism--is strengthening and improving the leading political role of the party in all spheres of socioeconomic life. When talking about the role of the party as a leading political force in society, we are talking about the need to raise the level of the practical activity of each party organization, to exemplarily carry out tasks and to mobilize the forces of each collective in the struggle against what is old, outdated and retrograde and to courageously promote what is new. We also mean the need to increase revolutionary combativeness and the militant spirit.

Country, town, municipal and communal committees and party organizations in all fields of activity must unflinchingly act to concentrate the efforts of all working people on fulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic development, overcoming difficulties and eliminating shortcomings and to resolve the increasingly more complex problems raised by the country's progress toward socialism.

Great importance in this respect devolves on the organizational activity aimed at implementing decisions, ensuring competent guidance and control on the spot and appropriately distributing forces. It goes without saying that this applies to all sectors, including in agriculture and villages, where over 1 million communists are currently active. County party organizations must pay particular attention to strengthening party work in villages, raising the level of the activity of party bodies and organizations in communes and agricultural units and mobilizing the peasantry and all working people to exemplarily implement the party policy in this important sector of socialist construction.

The party Central Committee has recently adopted a number of measures to improve party activity in agriculture and strengthen the role of party organizations in running all socioeconomic life. Agricultural sections were set up within county party committees, including the Central Committee. The management bodies of joint agroindustrial councils were also strengthened by appointing party organizers as their chairmen, who also have the function as instructors of county party committees, and by promoting a larger number of experts to these management bodies. Bureaus for coordinating party activity in joint agroindustrial councils were also set up, led by the most able party organizers from component units.

Party organizers in agroindustrial councils and the leading cadres of the management bureaus are dutybound to firmly act to implement party policy and fully carry out all agricultural tasks. Party bodies and organizations must give priority to proper organization of work and active participation of all inhabitants in all activity. In the villages, we have powerful party organizations and a wonderful force which, by working in close unity with all working people and the entire peasantry and fulfilling their role as vanguard, can fully guarantee radical improvement of all activity and successful implementation of the new agricultural revolution. [applause]

Dear comrades, implementation of the new agricultural revolution presupposes both a high level of scientific and professional training and a high level of socialist and revolutionary consciousness of all those working in this field and all peasantry. That is why it is necessary for county and village party bodies and organizations to lay greater emphasis on intensifying political-educational activity among the peasants and all working people in agriculture. They should pay greater attention to broadening the political and cultural horizon of the peasantry and their capacity of understanding and mastering the laws of social development and the revolutionary changes in the world. The party bodies must act to develop the socialist consciousness of all working people in villages and to educate them in a new and revolutionary spirit.

Particular attention should be paid to cultural-educational activity in villages, so that it can stimulate discussions on most important questions, disseminate the most advanced experience in work and life, contribute to the peasantry's materialist education, teach the latest scientific achievements, instill a revolutionary spirit in our villages and mold the new man with high patriotic and socialist consciousness. The Song to Romania Festival, a festival of socialist work and creation, must assert itself in all our country's communes and villages and create opportunities to manifest the wonderful creative genius of our peasantry, who have created so many art treasures during the centuries. It must also lead to asserting the new spirit in work and life and stimulating the talent, diligence and creative spirit of the masses of peasants and all working people in villages as well as their patriotic pride in participating in building socialism in Romania. [applause]

This festival should be an opportunity to sing of and depict in various forms the superiority of today's socialist state, in which bourgeois-landlord exploitation, poverty, ignorance and darkness were eliminated forever and which ensures a free and dignified life for all working people and the opportunity for the comprehensive assertion of the human capacity and personality.

Our press, radio, television and other mass media should make a greater contribution to presenting the new realities in our villages and the great revolutionary changes that have occurred in the years of socialist construction, discussing issues concerning the continuous progress of agriculture, intensifying political-educational work, and enriching the intellectual life in villages. The mass media, through their specific means, are called upon to always militate, to stimulate and give impetus to the peasantry's noble efforts devoted to the progress of Romanian agriculture and the entire country. Because we are here at an agricultural congress, I would like to tell the radio and television comrades that in order to write or make better radio and television programs they should also leave their offices occasionally and live the life of the villages and working people. [applause] Agriculture cannot be accomplished in offices and culture cannot be created in offices. It is created with the people, together with the people and living among them. [applause]

An important role in educational activity in villages should be played by all genres of literary-artistic creation, which today has millions of readers and art-lovers in our villages, people who want to continuously enrich their knowledge with new artistic values. We need more literary and artistic works which skillfully and convincingly depict the new life of today's peasantry in our fatherland, the prospering image of the Romanian socialist village and the work and efforts of agricultural working people devoted to ensuring our people's bread and building the new social system in Romania. One cannot find heroes in Bucharest; one can find them in factories, institutes, cooperatives, villages, machinery stations and among the broad masses. We have scores, hundreds and thousands of wonderful heroes of socialist work and life. Comrade writers, go among them; do not look for them elsewhere. They are the real life; they ensure the communist happiness and progress of Romania. You should serve, sing and write about these people. [applause]

I express the full conviction that--under the leadership of party organizations--the cooperative peasants, the workers in state agricultural enterprises and agricultural machinery stations, experts and all working people in villages will work with self-denial and exemplary devotion to attain the best results, thus implementing the party agricultural policy and the goals established for the current 5-year plan, in order to powerfully develop Romanian agriculture and the entire national economy and to raise our people's socialist civilization. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, while concerning ourselves with developing and improving the entire activity of building socialism and unswervingly acting to continuously strengthen our new system, we also make an active contribution to increasing the forces of socialism and promoting the overall cause of world progress and peace. There is a close dialectical unity between the domestic and foreign policy of our country. These two aspects mutually condition and determine each other. Successfully fulfilling the great programs for socioeconomic flowering is closed connected with promoting a policy of peace, security and broad cooperation with all peoples.

Proceeding from this, Romania actively participates in international life and in the efforts of the advanced forces to ensure a climate of peace, trust and security in the world. The international situation is particularly complex and serious. New conflicts and states of tension have emerged, something which greatly jeopardizes the independence of peoples and the security of all mankind. At the same time we must increasingly mention the struggle of peoples against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and for freedom, national independence and peace.

Proceeding from these realities, we believe that the peoples and advanced forces everywhere have the honorable duty of firmly acting in close unity to prevent the worsening of the international situation, to resolutely reject the old imperialist policy and the trends to return to cold war practices, to resume and develop the course of detente, to observe national independence and to ensure peace. [applause]

Proceeding from this ardent requirement of our age, we are developing relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with the neighboring socialist countries, and we are acting to strengthen their unity and cooperation and to overcome existing differences in the belief that this is an essential prerequisite to consolidating the world forces of progress and peace.

We are continuously strengthening solidarity and cooperation with developing countries, nonaligned states and the peoples who have embarked upon the road of free and independent development. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are also developing relations with capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system, and we are actively participating in the international division of labor and the world exchange of values.

We consistently base our relations with all countries on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force; we actively act to generally introduce these principles into international life. We are convinced that observing these principles in relations among all states and the recognition of each people's inalienable right to freely choose its development path without any foreign interference are a primary prerequisite in today's world for detente, understanding, cooperation, security and peace internationally. [applause]

Within the framework of our foreign policy, we are paying particular attention to the issue of security in Europe. In this spirit, we are acting, along with other European countries, to ensure the positive development of the current Madrid meeting so that it can conclude with good results along the line of uniformly implementing the Helsinki documents and primarily adopting concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of detente, security and peace in Europe and the world.

In that respect, an important role devolves on intensifying the efforts of all countries to make progress toward preparing and holding a conference devoted to strengthening trust and attaining disarmament in Europe. We also deem it necessary that everything possible should be done to enhance cooperation among European countries in the political, economic, scientific-cultural, artistic and human fields. Great importance devolves on intensifying cooperation to fight terrorism and neofascist activities, which endanger democratic institutions and the life and freedoms of citizens in a number of European countries. It is also necessary to make greater efforts to resolve certain urgent living and working problems of the working people, youth and millions of unemployed, as well as various social inequalities and the problem of the immigrants in capitalist countries who are submitted to all kinds of cruel discriminations.

We must attach great importance to strengthening the united struggle against noxious activities--crime, drugs, pornography and the cult of violence and racial hatred--which degrade and abase the human being. To fight against all these phenomena and manifestations, which increasingly pollute the life of peoples in capitalist countries, means to struggle for the most fundamental human rights which basically are: the right to life and work, the right to free and dignified existence and the right to live in peace and security. [applause]

To ensure equal working conditions for everybody and to defend democratic rights and freedoms as well as life, tranquility and peace--these are the real issues of the struggle for human rights and the European peoples should broadly cooperate in solving such problems.

Generally speaking, we believe that in the current international circumstances, the European countries should play an increasingly more active part and should assume greater responsibilities in resolving problems on which depend peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. We advocate a united Europe, which, by respecting the diversity of systems in its component countries, should make an increased contribution to international life and to improving the world political climate on the basis of fully equal cooperation. [applause]

The European peoples should firmly speak out against attempts to deploy and develop new nuclear weapons in Europe and against the intention to manufacture the neutron bomb, which increasingly jeopardize the security and the very existence of all peoples and nations. [applause]

We unflinchingly militate to develop cooperation among Balkan countries, in the spirit of full equality of rights and good neighborliness, and to turn this region into an area of peace and understanding, devoid of nuclear weapons. Mankind's life and existence are increasingly threatened today by continuation of the arms race, which has led to the accumulation of huge military arsenals that can destroy the entire planet several times over. It is quite disturbing that opinions have been lately heard in favor of accentuating the arms race, manufacturing new mass destruction weapons and increasing military arsenals. All peoples and advanced forces must firmly stand up and say a resolute no to armaments. Everything possible should be done before it is too late to put an end to the arms race and to proceed to adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Nothing, no kind of theory can justify an increase in armaments. Of course, it is necessary to ensure an appropriate military balance, so that disarmament is to nobody's detriment. However, it is imperative for this balance to be attained not by accentuating armaments but by diminishing them and reducing military expenditures continuously and steadily, under appropriate international supervision. [applause]

Military expenditures, which today have reached the incredible figure of over $500 billion annually, draw out huge material funds and important technological achievements from productive circulation and are an element of maintaining and deepening the world economic crisis and aggravating international instability. The peoples, who bear the burden of this huge arms race and who see their own existence increasingly threatened, will not tolerate this situation for much longer. Therefore, everything possible should be done to ensure that the huge material and human resources currently being wasted to produce weapons are put in the exclusive service of the progress and well-being of peoples and of developing human civilization.

Reducing military budgets and allocating the freed funds both for the socioeconomic development of each country and for assistance to poor and developing countries would be of great importance. Life shows that weapons are a means of implementing the policy of force and the threat of force, interfering in domestic affairs of other countries and violating the sovereignty and independence of peoples. We believe that everything possible should be done to put a resolute end to the policy of force and the threat of force and to eliminate all military confrontations from international life. All problems and all conflicts among countries, regardless of how complicated they may be, should be solved through political negotiations alone, by avoiding any kind of military clashes which only cause damage and suffering to the peoples. Only through negotiations held in a spirit of understanding and peace, full equality and mutual respect can one ensure the just and lasting resolution of all problems among states.

In this spirit, we believe that everything should be done to resolve the Middle East situation through negotiations and to attain an overall just and lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in the 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem including setting up their own independent state, and ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

In our country's opinion, an overall solution to the conflict in that area requires the organization of an international conference under the aegis and with the participation of the United Nations, in which all interested countries should participate, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It is also necessary to intensify efforts to halt the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq and to start negotiations to resolve problems between the two countries. All contentious problems existing in other parts of the world should also be resolved through negotiations, in the spirit of observing the freedom and independence of each people and the sacred right of each nation to independently develop along the road of progress and civilization, without any foreign interference. [applause]

We believe that a very important prerequisite to eliminating hotbeds of tension, sources of misunderstandings and instability from international life is to do away with the large gaps dividing the world into rich and poor countries and with the state of socioeconomic underdevelopment affecting a large part of the world as a result of the prolonged imperialist and colonialist policy. In our opinion, great importance should be attached to intensifying and aiding the efforts of developing countries to develop their agriculture and ensure their food supplies, which is one of the vital issues of the current international economic and political life.

We believe that we should intensify efforts to build a new world economic order and to develop equitable cooperation among states, which can facilitate the faster development of all peoples--particularly those lagging behind--and their broad and unhampered access to achievements of modern science, technology and universal civilization.

The entire evolution in recent times and the latest international developments have demonstrated that a just and lasting solution of the great problems facing today's mankind can only be found with the active and equal participation of all countries, regardless of size and social system. In this respect, we believe that an important role devolves on socialist countries, which, through the nature of their social system and through their goals and aims, are vitally interested in promoting a policy of peace, detente and cooperation throughout the world.

We also believe that an important contribution to the development of international life can and must be made by small and medium-sized countries and developing and nonaligned states. Romania highly assesses the role of nonaligned countries in the positive evolution of international life and in asserting the policy of independence, cooperation and peace. Since the creation of the nonaligned movement 20 years have passed. In the meantime, it has encompassed almost 100 countries from all continents and has asserted itself as a very important factor in promoting the new principles of relations among countries and in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to defend the independence and sovereignty of peoples as well as their right to be full masters of their national riches and destiny.

Romania, which participates as a guest in the activity of nonaligned countries, has actively participated in the recent ministerial meeting in New Delhi, with the desire that everything possible should be done to overcome certain problems among those countries, to strengthen their solidarity and unity and to increase their role as a powerful anti-imperialist force in the struggle for a new policy of independence, detente, disarmament, cooperation and peace.

We also believe that it is necessary to increase the role and contribution of the United Nations and other international bodies to democratizing international relations and resolving the complex problems of today's world. We must do everything possible to ensure that the peoples and broad masses, who are the real shapers of history, should assume a more important role and should have a more decisive say in resolving all international problems and should also strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in the struggle to firmly promote a policy of detente, national independence and peace. We are convinced that, through united action, the peoples and broad masses can impose their will and ensure a new international policy of cooperation, mutual respect and free and dignified development for each nation. [applause]

Proceeding from the decisive role played by advanced forces in the evolution of international life and in ensuring progress and peace, our party develops cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties and strengthens cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with progressive national parties in the new independent states, with national liberation movements, with other democratic parties and with advanced anti-imperialist forces everywhere. The strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among all these forces at the national and international level as well as the united action of all peoples can determine a new trend in international relations, can lessen tension and prevent war and can ensure peace, detente and national independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

From the rostrum of this large democratic forum of the peasantry and all working people in agriculture, I ardently call upon the peasantry and working people everywhere to resolutely struggle for a free and dignified life. Let us do everything so that the peasantry and working people everywhere may take their destiny in their own hands, promote the cause of peace and independence and ensure lasting peace and friendship among all peoples. [applause]

From this rostrum, I wish to again reiterate that the RCP and Socialist Romania are determined to do everything possible to make an active contribution to resolving all international problems, in the interest of all peoples, promoting a policy of peace and progress and creating a better and more just world on our planet. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I wish to again express the conviction that, during the proceedings of this congress, you will discuss exactingly and in a spirit of high communist responsibility the basic problems of the present and future development of Romanian agriculture. I also express the conviction that you will examine, in a critical and self-critical spirit, the activity carried out thus far, by drawing conclusions and establishing measures capable of increasing the role and contribution of this important sector of the national economy to the comprehensive progress of our socialist fatherland and to raising the happiness and well-being of the people.

As a working suggestion, if I may make it, I would like you to be quite open with your criticism, including criticism of the high Bucharest bodies and I would also like you not to shy away from self-criticism either. [applause]

We want the current 5-year plan to become the 5-year plan of powerfully developing vegetable and animal production, radically improving agricultural activity and attaining the new agricultural revolution in Romania. We are at the beginning of this year's agricultural campaign. We must take all measures to commendably carry out all operations. We had a good winter from the viewpoint of temperature and humidity. We must make full use of this advantage; we should thoroughly execute fertilizing operations, properly prepare the base of machines and tractors, ensure appropriate seeds and, where conditions permit it, immediately start the sowing operations.

This congress should discuss the preparations made and measures taken for the agricultural spring campaign, so as to ensure that we attain large crops in this first year of the new 5-year plan, thus laying a lasting foundation for the great targets of the entire 5-year plan. We have everything necessary to attain good results in all fields of socialist construction during the current 5-year plan. We have a powerful and united party, a heroic workers class, a wonderful peasantry and an intelligentsia which is devoted to the party and people.

All our people, closely united within the SDUF, are unflinchingly implementing our Communist Party policy, which is in full accordance with the entire nation's vital interests for progress and well-being. The congress should discuss ways and means to commendably attain all our goals in order to strengthen the force of our socialist fatherland. Let us ensure that this huge force represented by our closely united party and people fully demonstrates its capacity of guaranteeing the fatherland's unswerving progress toward the highest peaks of civilization and progress. [applause]

Let us spare no effort to unflinchingly implement our party-state policy of socialist construction, peace and cooperation. [applause]

With these thoughts, I wish full success to the congress proceedings and I express the conviction that it will conclude with good results and will give new impetus to the entire agricultural activity, with a view to raising the overall civilization level of the people and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. [applause]

I wish you, participants in the congress, the entire peasantry, all working people in agriculture and all our people ever greater achievements along the road of implementing the agricultural revolution in Romania and ensuring our country's flowering. [applause, cheers, chants]

I also wish our workers class ever greater successes and victories in the entire activity of developing our industry. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live our socialist fatherland, Romania, and may it always flourish! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long, eternal, dignified and proud life to our wonderful people, conscious builders of the most just and humane social system on Romanian soil. [applause, cheers, chants]

May the indestructible unity among the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all social categories, which is the guarantee of the victory of communism, ceaselessly strengthen! [applause, cheers, chants]

United within the SDUF, under the leadership of our heroic and tried Communist Party, may we firmly progress toward the highest peaks of socialism and communism! [applause, cheers, chants]

May reason, cooperation and peace triumph throughout the world! [applause, cheers, chants]

Miculescu Address

AU202148 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Report on speech made by Agriculture Minister Angelo Miculescu at the Bucharest Agriculture Congress on 19 February]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--After having reminded the contribution made by agriculture to the country's general economic and social development over the concluded quinquennium (the agricultural production went up by 26.4 percent during this period), Angelo Miculescu has said that the scored results were not up to the real potential of agriculture. The main cause of these failures are the deficiencies in the activity of the personnel working in agriculture and, first of all, in that of the ministry leadership, the minister showed, stating, that he viewed as justified the criticism addressed to the leadership of the ministry for its slow, bureaucratic work style.

In all the counties, the speaker went on, there is a great number of agricultural units that every year have good and sometimes very good results, this proving the real potential of the Romanian agriculture. He has stressed that the tasks of the plan for 1981 are backed by an adequate technical and material base.

Agriculture, he said inter alia, is to receive in 1981 some 1,600,000 tons of fertilizers, active substance.

Referring to the problem of the cadres working in agriculture the minister stressed the need for further action to be taken in view of reducing the coordinating apparatus, of making most of the experts work directly in the production units.

The task of augmenting in 1981 the cereal production up to 24 million tons is the main target of production said the minister, showing the entire growth of production this year to be only the consequence of improving productivity per hectare. He revealed the responsibilities implied by bringing the zootechnical production to represent 43 percent of the total agricultural production.

A substantial contribution to the improvement of the agricultural activity must be made by the scientific research, said Angelo Miculescu, and measures shall be taken for improving the production technologies in order to secure the production of seeds, seedlings and semen of high biological value, according to the needs of a fast growing of the agricultural productions.

Petrescu Address

AU202120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Report on speech made by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister state secretary at the Ministry of the Machine-building Industry, at the Bucharest Agriculture Congress on 19 February]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--The congress of peasantry taking place in Bucharest, was addressed by Delegate Gheorghe Petrescu, who said inter alia that the Romanian machine-building industry delivered in 1976-1980 alone 70,000 tractors with powers of up to 180 hp, nearly 25,000 sowing machines, 22,000 combines, over 7,800 units for industrial growing of poultry and other equipment for the mechanization of zootechny. Besides, there are a wide range of transport means, equipment for the mechanization of farm produce loading, unloading and silage, as well as various building equipment for land melioration work.

At present, he said, the national industry copes with the internal requirements of tractors and transport means and meets 98 percent of the requirements of farm machinery, providing conditions for the complete mechanization of the works of land lay-out, sowing, fertilization, maintenance, pest-killing, harvesting of cereals, and sunflower for crops on wide agricultural expanses, and up to 75 percent, for maize, beets, potatoes harvesting, for the plantation and harvesting of certain vegetables and fruit.

Likewise, the export of farm machinery has considerably increased in the past quinquennium. Tens of countries bought from here over 210,000 tractors, 90,000 sowing machines, combines, ploughs, etc.

The speaker mentioned that the elements of a new, big-capacity, multi-purpose combine were made final. It is made up of sections and can be used both for cereal harvesting and for maize harvesting, performing all operations, leaving the ground completely clear, ready for other farm operations.

In the present quinquennium, agriculture will receive by almost 30 percent more tractors than in the past one, a proper number of sowing machines, pest-killing machines, updated ploughs, discing machines and tillage cutters, and over 70,000 tip-up trailers.

Consequently, Gheorghe Petrescu said, the big majority of the farm operations may be completely mechanized, even on sloping lands of up to 25 grades.

Improved equipment will be ensured for zootechnical complexes, inclusive of complete factories of combined fodder. The machine-building will also deliver biogas-generating stations, eolian turbines, plant for micro-hydroelectric power stations.

20 Feb Session

AU202124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--The Second Congress of the Management Councils of the Socialist Agricultural Units, of the Entire Peasantry, of the Council of Working People in Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding continued proceedings in the morning of February 20 within nine sections per problems. [as received]

The participants in the debates analyzed the complex tasks facing now this basic branch of the national economy, for increasing the role of agriculture in the country's general development, in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Numerous proposals were advanced during the debates, meant to contribute to improving the work in every unit and sector of agriculture, in the enterprises of food industry, in sylviculture and water husbanding.

The speakers expressed the determination to work for the carrying through of a deep-going revolution in agriculture in the current quinquennium.

Food Industry Councils

AU211412 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1312 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Feb (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the conference of the Councils of the Working People in enterprises of the food industry were held on Friday, February 20, in the afternoon.

Attending were members of the party and state leadership, as well as over 600 working people from the enterprises and central of the food industry--directors, engineers, technicians, researchers, designers, economists, foremen, workers--members of the working people's councils, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, of other economic ministries and of central institutions.

After the agenda had been adopted and the working bodies of the conference elected, the debates in plenum started on a report regarding the activity of the food industry over 1976-1980 and the actions to be undertaken for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks under the 1981-1985 five-year plan, report previously studied by the participants.

The speakers highlighted the achievements scored in the 1976-1980 five-year plan period and analysed the measures taken for raising the capitalization of agricultural raw materials onto a higher level, the priority development of the sub-branches that produce basic, highly-nutritive foodstuffs, the improvement of the quality of products, the renewal and steady diversification of products in conditions of an ever higher economic efficiency.

The conference was highly appreciative of the speech the party general secretary delivered at the opening of the Second Congress of the Management Councils of the Socialist Farm Units, of the Entire Peasantry, of the Councils of the Working People in the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, of the orientations and recommendations formulated and pledged to translate into fact this comprehensive programme for the achievement of a new revolution in agriculture, for the enhancement of the contribution of this basic branch of the national economy, of the food industry, to the steady rise in the working people's standard of living.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants unanimously adopted the resolution of the conference of the Councils of the Working People in enterprises of the food industry.

Machinery Stations Councils

AU211410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1305 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Feb (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the conference of the Councils of the Working People in farm machinery stations were held on Friday, February 20, in the afternoon and attended by over 1,800 delegates and invited guests.

The participants--members of the party and state leadership, executives, ministers, workers in farm machinery stations and county farm machinery trusts, experts in machinery stations and county farm machinery trusts, experts in mechanical enterprises for agriculture and the food industry, in the field of land melioration, representatives of the branch trade union--elected the working bodies of the conference and adopted the agenda.

A report was debated on the activity of farm machinery stations, the production and economic-financial tasks for the 1981-1985 period.

During the proceedings, analysed was--with a sense of high communist responsibility--the contribution the working people in these important sectors made to the fulfillment of the tasks enshrined in the documents of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, in President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the congress.

At the end of the proceedings the participants adopted the resolution of the conference.

Agricultural Cooperatives Union

AU202115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--Works took place in the afternoon on February 20 in Bucharest, of the Fourth Congress of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms.

Participating were Premier Ilie Verdet, ministers, executives of farm units and central institutions, as well as over 6,000 delegates and invited guests representing the cooperative peasants of Romania the congress had the following agenda:

The report of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms on the activity unfolded between the third and fourth congresses and the tasks incumbent upon the cooperative farms and the unions of cooperative farms for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the report of the Auditing Commission of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms, the endorsement of changes in the provisions of the rules of the cooperative farm organizations, the election of the Council and Auditing Commission of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms.

The congress debated the measures to be taken for the carrying through a deep-going agrarian revolution, for the continued improvement of the work devoted to the fulfillment of the tasks of the cooperative agriculture.

The congress endorsed the report and the activity of the Council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms and of the Auditing Commission, the rules of the Cooperative Producer Farm and the rules of the Inter-Cooperative Economic Association.

The delegates unanimously endorsed a resolution of the congress presenting the main measures regarding, among other things, the use of the entire technico-material base, the development of the plant and animal production, the improved efficiency of the activity of the cooperative producer farms, the higher role of the collective management bodies, the strengthening of the self-management, self-administration and self-financing.

The congress also elected the Council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms, made up of 251 members and 24 alternate members, as well as the Auditing Commission made up of 23 members.

Marin Vasile was elected chairman of the Council of the National Union of Cooperative Producer Farms.

Independent Peasants

AU211408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1320 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Feb (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the meeting of farm producers in noncooperativized localities were held on Friday, February 20, in the afternoon.

The proceedings were attended by members of the party and state leadership, ministers, peasants, experts, secretaries of communal party committees of noncooperativized localities, chairmen of county unions of producer cooperative farms, of commissions of farm producers, over 650 delegates and invited guests--Romanian, Magyar, German peasants and peasants of other nationalities--of the noncooperativized zones, technical cadres in agriculture, the food industry and silviculture.

At the beginning of the proceedings the agenda was adopted and the working bodies of the conference elected.

Next, the report of the Central Commission of the farm producers of noncooperativized localities on the activity carried out since the first meeting and the tasks incumbent on agriculture in the hilly and mountainous zones in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period was examined.

The speakers highlighted that, following the intensification and modernization of production in the socialist sector of agriculture, the RCP and the Romanian state permanently supported the farm producers in the noncooperativized localities in increasing vegetable and animal productions, support materialized in supplies of large quantities of seed and seedlings, in the ensurance of good-quality breeders, in better supplies of chemicals, in tax exemptions on incomes derived from animal breeding.

The results scored by the farmers in the non-cooperativized localities were presented and the ways and means were analysed conducive to the achievement, in these zones, of increased productions of cereals, technical plants, vegetables, fruit and grapes, as well as of animals and animal products with a view to enhancing the contribution of the population's farmsteads to the state farmfood stock. In this respect, highlighted were the broad possibilities of the farm producers, animal and fruit-tree breeders' associations in the non-cooperativized zones of intensifying the exchange of produce between villages and towns and, in this way, of raising the welfare of the inhabitants of those localities. Likewise, the speakers made a series of proposals for the better utilization of the existing land in the hilly and mountainous zones, of the technical-material means supplied by the state for the growth, at a speeded-up rate, of farm production.

After the debates, the Central Commission of the farm producers in the non-cooperativized localities was elected, made up of 61 members--peasants with individual farmsteads, chairmen of animal and fruit-tree breeders' associations, experts in the non-cooperativized communes, executives of ministries and central institutions, secretaries of county party committees in charge of agriculture.

The Executive Bureau of the Central Commission was elected made up of 11 members.

Emil Petrache, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, was elected chairman of the commission.

In conclusion, the participants unanimously adopted the resolution of the meeting of farm producers in the non-cooperativized localities.

Congress Concludes

AU211400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Summary] Proceedings of the Second Congress of Management Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of All Peasantry and of Working People's Councils in the Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration resumed this morning in plenum. "The concluding speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was closely followed and unanimously approved by the 11,000 participants in the congress, who expressed the firm determination of all the peasantry to implement the great tasks established by the 12th party congress as well as the guidelines and directives included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant speech at the opening of the congress."

Several speakers took the floor and discussed various agenda points. At the conclusion of the discussions, "the congress unanimously adopted the following documents:

"Report of the National Council of Agriculture on the way in which it implemented the tasks of the 1976-80 5-year plan and on measures taken to fulfill and exceed the 1981 plan to increase agricultural production and agricultural economic efficiency;

"Directives and targets included in the draft socioeconomic development plan and the draft agricultural development plan for the current 5-year plan, which will be adopted by our higher party-state forums;

"Program to expand and diversify agricultural mechanization in the 1981-85 period and measures to rationally utilize agricultural machinery in order to increase vegetable and animal production and labor productivity;

"Program on measures to be taken by central and local agricultural bodies to fulfill the program to increase livestock and zootechnical production, to fully carry out delivery tasks to the state fund, to ensure fodder reserves and to ameliorate pasture land;

"Program to develop the vegetable, fruit and grape-growing sectors in the 1981-85 5-year plan;

"Program on activities in the food industry and measures to be taken to fulfill and exceed tasks in the 1981-85 5-year plan;

"Program to develop scientific-technical research in agriculture for the 1981-85 period and measures to rapidly apply research results to production and to generally introduce advanced technology and experience;

"Program to improve the work of collective management bodies of agricultural units and state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils, to develop workers self-management and cooperative democracy and to strengthen economic-financial self-administration;

"Program on measures to better utilize resources in individual farms, including in noncooperative localities, so as to increase their contribution to the central fund of agricultural and food products;

"Draft statute of the state and cooperative joint agroindustrial council;

"Modifications in the statute of the production agricultural cooperative's cooperation and association with state units and consumer cooperatives.

"The congress also adopted certain improvements in the consumption of the National Council of Agricultural, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration."

During the congress plenary proceedings, it was announced that the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration held a plenum this morning and elected its Executive Bureau consisting of 57 members. "Comrade Emil Bobu was elected chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry and Water Administration. Comrade Angelo Miculescu was elected first deputy chairman of the National Council and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Comrades Nicolae Giosan, Marin Vasile, Virginia Cretu, Bela Ceresznyes, Doina Florina Marinescu and Ion (Laceanu) were elected vice chairman of the National Council; Comrades Constantin Istode and Constanta Balint were elected secretaries."

Comrade Emil Bobu then took the floor, thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the congress for the trust placed in him and pledged to do his best to fulfill the responsible tasks entrusted to him.

"The congress unanimously adopted a resolution and an appeal to all peasantry and all working people in agriculture."

Resolution Adopted

AU212016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 21 Feb 81

["Resolution of Second Congress of Peasantry"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Feb (AGERPRES)--The Second Congress of the Management Councils of the Socialist Agricultural Units, of the Entire Peasantry, of the Councils of the Working People from the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Husbanding has adopted the expose of the head of the RCP and Romanian state, Nicolae Ceausescu on the targets of the new agrarian revolution in Romania as a programme-like document of the party bodies and organizations, of the state and economic bodies, of the mass and civic organizations, of the entire peasantry in the activity carried out for the intensive development and up-dating of agriculture, for substantially enhancing the vegetable and animal production over the 1981-1985 period, the resolution reads.

Highly assessing this programme-document the participants in the congress, on behalf of the entire peasantry, of all the working people from agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water husbanding, the resolution reads, take the pledge to implement unflinchingly the policy aimed by the RCP and the Romanian economy thrive, [as received] at improving the general level of people's civilization, at the materialization of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

OPREA, CONSTANTIN RECEIVE GDR PLANNING OFFICIAL

AU201908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic was called on February 20 by Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman for the GDR in the commission.

During the interview examined were problems related to the development of the economic relations and cooperation in production between the two countries.

The same day Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, had an interview with Rudolf Heinze.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ANDREI VISIT TO LEBANON

Meeting With Sarkis

AU201905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 20 President Ilyas Sarkis received Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, now on an official visit to the Republic of Lebanon.

A message of friendship was conveyed in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Ilyas Sarkis asked, in turn, that the Romanian head of state be conveyed a cordial salute. He appreciated the special role and contribution made by the Romanian head of state to the setting in of a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world, as well as to finding a global, just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the positive evolution of the traditional Romanian-Lebanese relations of friendship and collaboration and highlighted the wish to further develop them.

Stressing the common stands of Romania and Lebanon as to the major international problems, the sides have highlighted the particular concern of the two countries over the dangerous deterioration of the world situation, the necessity for action to be taken in view of helping the international life recover, for settling all the inter-state litigations and armed conflicts only through peaceful, negotiated means, for the continuation of the policy of peace, detente and observance of national independence.

During the talks stressed was the special importance of continuing efforts for establishing in the Middle East a global, lasting and just peace conducive to the withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied in 1967, to solving the Palestinian people's problem in tune with its right to self-determination and independent statehood, also conducive to granted independence and territorial integrity to all states in the zone.

In this framework stressed was the necessity for the situation in Lebanon to be solved by observing the independence, unity and territorial integrity of that country.

During the interview highlighted was the importance of strengthening European security and collaboration, the value of a successful conclusion of the present Madrid conference.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

The same day Stefan Andrei had interviews with Khalid Junblatt, minister of economy and trade; Ilyas al-Hirawi, minister of transport and public works; Anwar as-Sabbah, minister of hydroelectric resources; and Mohamed at-Tallagh, president of the Council for Reconstruction and Development, with whom he discussed aspects of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Lebanon as well as fresh possibilities and fields for deepening and diversifying the mutually advantageous economic relations.

The Lebanese interlocutors manifest interest in the Romanian participation in the construction of some economic units within the programme for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon.

Meeting With 'Arafat

AU202113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1949 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, met in Beirut Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A message of friendship was conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat from Nicolae Ceausescu.

Yasir 'Arafat conveyed to the Romanian head of state, in his behalf, in behalf of the PLO leadership and of the Palestinian people, a warm salute, together with high valuation and gratitude for the multilateral, steady and permanent support socialist Romania, the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu personally give to the cause of the Palestinian Arab people for the attainment of its natural aspirations after living in quiet and peace, in an independent state of its own. Yasir 'Arafat also expressed the feelings of great esteem the Palestinian Arab people nurtures for the Romanian head of state, for the steadfast activity devoted to the global settlement of the Middle East conflict, to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region, to the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue in keeping with its national aspirations.

During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, they made an ample exchange of views on international issues, especially on the current situation in the Middle East. Both parties stressed the wish to further the dialogue established over the years between the RCP and the PLO, their relations of militant friendship and solidarity, considering it the interests of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The interview was attended by Ahmad Sibqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Hani al-Hasan, member of the CC of the at-Fatah organization.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ANDREI IN ATHENS

AU212026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Athens, 21 Feb (AGERPRES)--En route home, coming from an official visit to Lebanon, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met in Athens, K. Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Hellenic Republic. The two ministers emphasized the continued development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations of friendship and collaboration, the need for action to be taken in order to carry through the summit understandings.

Exchanging views on questions of international life, the two ministers highlighted the importance of intensifying the efforts for the political, negotiated settlement of all disputes and armed conflicts between states, for the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration among the Balkan countries, for the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference that should give a fresh impetus to the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for the continuation of the process of cooperation, understanding and security on the continent, for the intensification of the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other kinds of relations among the CSCE countries.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LESOTHO--Maseru, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho received in Maseru Romanian Ambassador Mircea Zara who presented his letters of credence. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Moshoeshoe II. The Romanian ambassador was also received by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. During the interview they reviewed the stage of the cooperation in various domains between Romania and Lesotho, its development prospects. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 20 Feb 81 AU]

DOLGU IN SRI LANKA--Colombo, 20 Feb (AGERPRES)--In Colombo consultations took place between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Approached were questions of the present stage of the bilateral relations and their perspectives of development as well as some international aspects of mutual interest. The Romanian delegation was headed by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation of the host-country by (Tyronne Fernando), deputy of the minister of foreign affairs. The Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs was received by A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, and had an interview with the ministers of trade and navigation, of finance, of power public administration and plantations, of food and cooperatives, of transport, cultural affairs, with other officials of the host country. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 Feb 81 AU]

JOINT COMPANY WITH MOROCCO--Rabat, 21 Feb (AGERPRES)--In Casablanca documents were signed for the setting up of the "Somaromimpex" Romanian-Moroccan joint society that is first of all aimed at developing the Romanian-Moroccan trade exchanges, and at selling Romanian products on that country's market. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 21 Feb 81 AU]

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD221056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG)--An LCY delegation, headed by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, left Belgrade for Moscow today. The delegation will attend the 26th CPSU Congress.

The secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists, Hrvoje Istuk, is a member of the delegation. In Moscow, the delegation will be joined by Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Dusan Lazic, high-ranking official in the International Relations Department of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Mikhail Vinogradov, charge d'affaires at the USSR Embassy in Yugoslavia, was also present at the send-off.

Arrival in Moscow

LD221924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, at the head was welcomed at Moscow airport here today by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau, Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ivan Arkhipov, first Soviet vice-premier.

ANGOLAN, SWAPO LEADERS HOLD TALKS EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

LD221652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG)--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, stopped over in Belgrade today on his way to Moscow. At Surcin Airport President dos Santos and the personalities accompanying him were welcomed on behalf of the SFRY presidency by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency.

Sam Nujoma, president of the Namibian liberation movement SWAPO, also arrived with the Angolan president.

President dos Santos' brief stay in Belgrade was used for a meaningful exchange of views, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personalities were present at the arrival and took part in the talks. On the Angolan side those present were members of the Political Bureau Pasqual Luvualu and Alfonso Mbinda, and Jules Rodette, member of the MPLA Central Committee.

Member of the Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic and President dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Angola in almost all fields. Both sides stressed that these relations, established at the time of the Angolan people's heroic struggle for liberation and independence, had been greatly influenced by Presidents Tito and Neto. Particular stress was laid on the fact that there were significant and insufficiently exploited possibilities for the promotion of economic relations between the two countries. In this connection, various fields were mentioned in which it would be possible to expand cooperation through mutual efforts. This does not merely concern the intensification of trade exchange but also the promotion of cooperation in the sphere of industry, agriculture and research work in energy production mining, which is of particular importance for the realization of plans of economic development of this friendly and nonaligned country.

Present cooperation between the LCY and the MPLA-Labor Party as well as between other sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, was also positively assessed. Mutual readiness was expressed for continuing these contacts and cooperation at all levels.

During the talks some topical questions concerning the development of international relations were also examined. Particular stress was laid on the need for stronger efforts on the part of nonaligned countries aimed at overcoming the present very tense international situation and at finding solutions to international problems and crises which oppress the world. In this light results of the recent ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi were assessed as positive.

President dos Santos and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma acquainted the Yugoslav side with the dangerous development of the situation in southern Africa, created by the refusal of the racist regime in Pretoria to accept the UN decisions on the independence of Namibia. They also pointed out that South African racists exerted continuous pressure on the front-line independent countries by way of armed interventions and provocations, thereby threatening peace in this part of the world.

Member of the Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic stated Yugoslav positions in this connection and confirmed Yugoslavia's full support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and for the front-line countries in their opposition to the policy of the racist regime in South Africa. In this context both sides pointed to the significance of the recent decision of nonaligned countries in New Delhi to hold a ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau on problems of Namibia and southern Africa in the near future.

After the talks Vidoje Zarkovic and the other Yugoslav personalities accompanied Angolan President dos Santos and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma to the airport.

ARMY OFFICIALS MARK SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD201540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG)--The 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy was marked in a suitable manner in the home of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade. The celebration was attended by Col Gen Dusan Pekic, Lt Gen Drago Nikolic, Lt Gen Metodija Stefanovski and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The meeting in the home of the Yugoslav People's Army, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia; Arkadiy Zhuk, military attache; and other members of the embassy.

HISTORIAN CRITICIZES BULGARIAN ARTICLE ON MACEDONIA

LD222312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Skopje, 22 Feb (TANJUG)--The periodical "VEKOVE", organ of Bulgaria's Union of Historians, came out the other day with an article fundamentally negating the liberation struggle of the Macedonian people, its revolution and its achievements. The author, Dobrin Michev, disputes the legitimacy of decisions taken by the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia on the strength of which Macedonia was constituted as a national state in Yugoslavia as a federation.

The said decisions did not come as a result of the sovereign and legitimate will of the people of Macedonia, Michev considers. In defending his "thesis", the author proceeds from the idea that the population of Macedonia "is Bulgarian for the overwhelming part".

In the same way, he finds fault with the Yugoslav historiography for calling the Bulgarian Army during the fascist occupation of Macedonia and southern Serbia in World War Two as an army of occupation.

Here, too, the author does not stop at using absurd "arguments", claiming that the Bulgarian monarcho-fascist administration came to Macedonia "as liberators" so as to "save the population of Macedonia from a fierce Serbian assimilation".

A deep-going conflict in the understanding of the general Marxist concept of revolution and, thus, of the Macedonian revolution is mirrored in Bulgaria's present-day historiography, Dr. Prof. Aleksandar Hristov, director of the Institute for the National History of Macedonia, has told TANJUG. Remaining on the positions of Bulgaria's bourgeois historiography which sought for decades to ascribe the character of a struggle for uniting Macedonia with Bulgaria to the Macedonian people's struggles for national liberation, the present-day Bulgarian historiography does not want to turn to revolutionary manifestations which make up the essence of the Macedonian revolution and to see the very being of the Macedonian nation by analyzing its nature and historical character of the arisen developments, he said.

The expulsion of Bulgaria's foreign fascist occupation authorities from Macedonia was a condition for the Macedonian people to gain its national freedom and build its national state. Who can today feel sorry for these military and police occupation authorities? Who mourns them today because they were marked as occupying authorities? Who fears this name since in all sentences pronounced on war criminals from the ranks of the Bulgarian occupation authorities we put down that the very act of serving the occupiers is a crime and treason of one's own peoples?

How can Michev mourn the occupiers' role of Tsarist Bulgaria when, after the liberation, the very Bulgaria of the National Front pronounced death sentences on the top most state officials who contributed to Bulgaria's playing the role of occupier in neighboring countries in World War Two? Should the author be reminded of the fact that Bulgaria handed over to Yugoslavia the war criminals who "liberated" Macedonia, since war criminals were involved?

Attempts to refute and belittle the courses of our revolution by (?such) and suchlike arguments remain an empty cry for a lost kingdom of dreams. The history which does so is bound to degrade itself to the very degree of a blind servant of the political groups which cannot get rid of the past and their dead ideas. Science is called upon to be the first in freeing itself from such errors and not in its articles to burden the conscience of the people alive with such ideas that burnt down in the "laboratory" of the revolution, Dr. Prof. Aleksandar Hristov said in conclusion.

FRANJO TUDJMAN SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

LD201806 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Zagreb, February 20 (TANJUG)--The District Court in Zagreb today wound up a four-day trial of Franjo Tudjman on charges of hostile propaganda and sentenced him to three years of imprisonment.

He was also barred from making public statements and publishing works for a period of five years.

In explaining the sentence, the presiding judge of the five-judge panel said the court had found Tudjman guilty on all counts of the indictment. He was charged with presenting in an ill-intentioned and false manner the social and political conditions in Yugoslavia in his statements to, and interviews with, foreign journalists during the October 1977-May 1980 period. He also repeatedly made allegations about inequality among the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, more specifically the unequal position of the Croat people. The court also found that the defendant had committed those offences with assistance from abroad.

Under the penal code, offences of this kind are punishable with from three to fifteen years of imprisonment. The court found Tudjman's participation in the People's Liberation War to be an extenuating circumstance, and the fact that he had already been convicted on similar charges and had engaged in hostile propaganda continuously for almost three years--to be aggravating circumstances.

Trial Evidence

AU221622 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 81 p 5

[V.J. and D.G. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Feb--The trial of Franjo Tudjman, historian and writer from Zagreb, who is accused of hostile propaganda, continued yesterday with the presentation of evidence before the Grand Criminal Council chaired by Judge Josip Golub. Video and audio recordings of incriminating interviews which Tudjman granted to foreign journalists were shown.

The program carried by Swedish television under the title "Croats--Terrorists or Freedom Fighters" at the beginning of 1978 was shown first. In this program, Tudjman spoke about his incriminating scientific theses and views on the sociopolitical situation in the country for about 2 minutes (the program lasts 50 minutes). Since most of the interview between Tudjman and a Swedish journalist was not included in this program--the interview was published in full by the emigree paper HRVATSKA REVIJA in March 1978—the president of the board of five judges read the text of the interview.

Earlier, the accused Tudjman and his defense demanded that the Swedish television program not be shown because Tudjman did not know that other persons (Ivan Zvonimir Cicak, Vlado Gotovac, certain unidentified persons and several armed Ustasha terrorists) would also appear in the program, or rather that what he stated to the Swedish journalist had no connection with the other part and content of the program. The defense also insisted that the entire interview as published in HRVATSKA REVIJA should not be read because Tudjman never was in touch with the emigree press and denies the authenticity of the interview carried in HRVATSKA REVIJA. It was also requested that the article on the basis of an interview with Tudjman by a so-called free journalist and student, Vladimir Markovic of Rakovica near Belgrade, published in HRVATSKA DRZAVA in August 1978, not be read. Tudjman and his defense attorneys explained their request by the fact that the interview from the emigree press cannot be cited as evidence, since the accused granted no interview to that press. The court, nonetheless, decided to read the interview.

After that, Tudjman's interview to the West German television was shown and an audio recording of his conversation with a French journalist was heard.

It was noticed that in all interviews, Tudjman repeated the same incriminating assessments about the sociopolitical situation in our country. It was noticed in particular that in his interview to French radio, Tudjman also said that the problems and differences between our republics and provinces are similar to those among the EEC member countries.

In reply to questions put to him by the president of the court council, Tudjman said that his picture and voice on the video and audio tape recording were authentic. However, he denied the authenticity of the published interviews, which he said were incomplete. However, Tudjman added that all recorded and published interviews are true to the sense of his assessments.

The trial is continuing.

DJURANOVIC VISITS WORK ENTERPRISES IN NOVI SAD

LD202155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 20 Feb (TANJUG)--At present, the question of ensuring raw materials and reproduction material to fulfill the program of industrial production is a top priority. Because of this, production differs considerably at the beginning of this year from one republic and province to another--from 3 to 4 percent below the plan to even 10 percent above the plan. This was pointed out by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in today's conversation with representatives of the Novi Sad town assembly, who acquainted him with economic activities in seven municipalities of this town community.

There is no doubt, Djuranovic added, that we must, by the action of associated labor and all sociopolitical factors, stop these interruptions in the supply of raw materials and reproduction material by establishing relations on the basis of income principles and ensure conditions for the restoration of the legal foreign exchange market.

Djuranovic explained that he was pointing this out because at the beginning of the year we found ourselves exporting on a rather low level and because this is a key question in our development. He recalled that last year Yugoslavia achieved spectacular results in exports which our country has not achieved for a long time. If opposite trends set in this year, Djuranovic said, we will fall into great economic difficulties. He warned that the balance of payments deficit of $1.8 billion represented a limit which should not be exceeded if we want to stabilize the Yugoslav economy. Therefore, at this moment, exports are indeed the most important task of the country as a whole and of each organization of associated labor separately.

Unless we check the wave of inflation, Djuranovic said, we will not be able to talk about the implementation of economic stabilization. However, the question is how, by what action and what social efforts? One action applies to the price policy in general and especially in those fields where the prices are being enormously increased and are provoking rises on a broad front. It is not disputed that today we can no longer count on cheap energy, nor that we must find money for the faster development of energy. However, the solution for energy or anything else cannot be sought exclusively in price increases, or--for instance--when we talk about communal services and rents. It is certain we must gradually strengthen economic elements in the rent policy. This is not disputed, but it is also not disputed that economic rents cannot be achieved in 1, 2 or 3 years but over a longer period of time.

Thus, the president of the Federal Executive Council evidently wanted to emphasize the responsibility of everyone for the price policy, from the federation to the municipalities, local communities and work organizations. The question of development policy, including prices, must be studied much more from all possible angles, which is also indicated by the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, because--Djuranovic observed--we are in an exceptionally delicate situation when the cost of living is rising so much.

In this connection, the president of the Federal Executive Council also referred to the question of compensation (subsidies) which should--according to prevailing opinion--be settled for five basic food products: bread, sugar, edible oils, meat and milk. Considering that compensation can be a double-edged sword, it is true that we should make sure that it does not "freeze" the economic side of the problem.

Addressing the Novkabel [Novi Sad cable plant] representatives, Djuranovic drew attention to the significance of linking labor and resources and of finding joint interest. He said that when accounts are clear one sees things better, including the overhead costs, and added that what he had in mind in this context was also the costs of federal administration, of the republican administration as well as of the province and municipal...

The president of the Federal Executive Council pointed out that three types of administrative costs are growing: of the state, of interest-based organizing and those in the organizations of associated labor. He believes that we have not fully examined the issue of administrative costs which, objectively speaking, represent considerable expenditures. True enough, these are services without which the organizations of associated labor cannot operate, but in this respect too rational measures are necessary.

President Djuranovic believes that Novkabel has taken a good direction of development and that it should persist along this path. He stressed in particular material incentive-remuneration according to the results of work. In taking into consideration all the difficulties connected with the supplies of raw materials and reproduction material, Djuranovic stressed on this occasion too that the broadest social action in finding solutions is necessary. In this respect the responsibility should be intensified--from the Federal Executive Council, the municipality down to the work organization, because what is at stake is a key issue.

The subjects which were at the focus of attention at the Mlinpek [food and catering industry] in Novi Sad in the talks between Djuranovic and members of the collective, were pooling labor and resources and linking up on the basis of principles of income of all the links in the chain of production, processing and consumption of food. All the more so since the question which is being raised in particular in this sphere, Djuranovic said, is how to "pull out" from the pluralism of interests that which is common to all. We have plenty of congresses and meetings on food but we have not done enough in this respect in developing the material interest for the implementation of this strategic orientation. We should subordinate something of these narrow interests to the general interest in food production.

BREAD SUPPLY SHORTAGE IN PRISTINA REPORTED

AU201918 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 18 Feb 81 p 4

[Esad Dujaka article: "Pristina (Again) Without Bread..."]

[Text] Bread is bread and it cannot be anything else. To bake it is a delicate matter, but to sell it, to have it ready and available whenever the consumer wants it, is even more sensitive. Yesterday, Tuesday, was market day in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, and if we looked for bread here and there, well, to no avail, because from 1300 hours (and in some places even earlier) we hardly found any bread. Instead of bread, the shop attendants told us with regret, and in some places without even any signs of regret, that none was available: "It is not our fault. We have ordered bread, but they have not sent us any..."

We got in touch with the Fushe-Kosovo bakery. A voice at the other end of the line gave us the following explanations: "A defect occurred about 15 days ago in our bakery and another defect occurred today. Hence, we could not bake any bread. We hope to be able to sell bread again in another hour..."

This is what they told us at the bakery, but is this sufficient and is the consumer at all interested in these defects? Machinery is machinery and can be defective, but it is another matter when organization breaks down. This is not the first time that the capital of Kosovo has been without bread. We believe that it should be possible to find a solution. Mitrovica is not far away, nor is Djilan. If push comes to shove there is Djakovica and, if it gets worse, truckloads of bread can be dispatched within the hour from Rrafsh i Dukagjini. We belong to the same province and the "Zhitoprometi" bakeries all belong to the same firm....

The bakery can and should overcome these difficulties; it should do more to organize things properly. They should not feel offended when we tell them that the capital of Kosovo was without bread for 6 hours yesterday. They should accept this as a truth and as a reminder of how not to operate.

Our intention is good. The bakery should know this, but also others, if necessary....